# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXI.

TAILORING.

All the leading Novelties in Fine Woolens for Gentlemen's Wear, for Spring, now open for inspection, an examination of which will satisfy the most critical that they embrace everything usually found in a model establishin gold enables me to offer these goods at unusual low rices, while the production vil remain as heretofore, absolutely first-class in every essential.

ednesday, Feb. 28, at his res-st. Twenty-first-st., of con-mor, aged 28 years, a native ck, Ireland. y, March 2, by cars to Calvary

of inflammation of the brain daughter of A. W. and Bell are and 7 months.

andard Remedies.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

of WARD, ing of the First Ward Re-club-room of the Grand revening.

BUTTERS & CO.

9:30 a. m., at their auction ad 120 Wabash-av. d Household Goods, Car-ing Stoves, &c.

ESTAURANT.

& FIXTURES

ig, March 5, at 10 the premises.

rs. 20 B. W. and Marble-Top ware. Plated Castors. Forks, efrigerator. Wine Cooler. cost somplete. cost \$375: fine Gas in everything appertaining to

TERS & CO., Auctioneers.

N SALE.

day. March 5 and 6,

Wm. A. Buttera & Co., Nos., or. Madison-st. I shall sell stock of Gold and Silver ty style, quality, and make, ratyle and kind; one of the of Gold Jewelry and 60 Marge los of other merchandise TC ASH, as cash I must have;

A. LIPMAN, Pawnbroker.

MEROY & CO.

Friday's Sale, New and Second-hand

E. CARPETS

usehold Goods.

TEROY & CO., Auct'ra

ORE & CO.,

ch 3, at 94 o'clock,

ockery, in open lots. Ware.

re of Two Dwellings.

TONERY.

IAN, Pawnbroker.

Madison-st.

RS & CO.'S ay Furniture Sale

ON SALES.

Importing Draper and Tailor.

M'Vicker's Theatre Building

FIRANCIAL.

Illinois and Iowa,

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE. For particulars address LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, B Broasway, N. Y., or W. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st.,

North German Lloyd.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Sair.

\* from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st., Hoboken,

see of passage Prom New York to Southampton,

and Harre, and Bremen, first cabin, \$100; second

sta, \$60; gold; stearing, \$30 currency. For freight

ramage apply to

2Bowling Green. New York. Great Western Steamship Line. Cabin passage, \$70: Intermediate, \$45: Steerage \$30. Recursion tickets, \$120: Frepaid Steerage certificates, \$2. Apply to WM. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-4., Michigan Catral Laftrond.

STATE LINE.

LICHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS New York and Glasgow:
CALIFOR'A. Nich R. sa ni ViC (1981A. Mich 17, 7 am.
CALIFOR'A. Mich R. sa ni ViC (1981A. Mich 12, 1 pm.
JETHOPIA. Mich R. 2 pm. BOLLIVIA. March 24, 1 pm.
JET TOR'S TO Glasgow. Liverpool, or Londonderry.
Calina, so to Sci. Intermediate. 285; steerage, 828.
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MITIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS. New York to Queenstown and Liverpool.

BGLAND, Feb. 21, 11. a. m | SPAIN, March 10, 1 p.m.

THE QUEEN, Mar. 3, 7:30 a | RGYPT, Mar. 17,6:30 a m

FOR LONDON.

MARK. March 10 at 1 p. m.
Telests at reduced rates. Steerage tickets, \$28, curTelests at reduced rates. Steerage tickets, \$28, cur-AMERICAN LINE.

MILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL Calin, intermediate, and steerage passage
AT LOWEST RATES.
General office, 138 La Salle-at., corner Madison
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents

MMAN STEAMSHIP LINE, EUROPE AND AMERICA. Chicago FRANCIS C. BROWN, Gen. West. Aguate on Great Hritain and Ireland. CANNED GOODS.

icago Canned Goods Depot 45 and 47 River-st. A. WAIDNER & CO.

> FIRM CHANGES. DISSOLUTION.

is hereby given to all persons interested, that arthurship heretofore existing between the uned 'George Glasebrooke and Thomas Love, unfirm-name and style of Glassbrooke & Love, is
discoved by mutual consent. The said Thomas
aring purchased the interest of said George
moke, will continue the business of said firm at
more of Centre-av. and West Fifteenth-st., ChiL. Signed, GEORGE GLASEBROOKE,

DISSOLUTION. operinership heretofore existing between the code under the firm name of J. W.D. KRILET D., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Par ag a nounts against us will please present the ediate payment. J. W. D. KELLEY. 30, March I, 1877. HARRISON KELLEY.

PORTER & MASON was dissolved by mutual fee. I. 1977. T. PORTER will continue the seame all limities, and sottle all so-T. TURER.

HATS AND PUBS.

Will buy a fine SILK HAT, former price \$7.00. In order to give our customers the benefit of the low above are manufacturer's prices. We find the public will not pay war prices, therefore we are compelled to be the first in making prices ac-

87 MADISON-ST.

SALESMEN:

THE FINEST UPRIGHT PIANOS

## UPRIGHT PIANOS

IN THE WORLD.

VERE THE ONLY ONES OUT OF OVER POR PY COMPETITORS THAT RECEIVED SPECIAL

r securing permanence of tone,"
This Report is emphatic, and places Hait, Davis & Co.'s Patent Upright AS THE
EST IN THE WORLD.
W. W. KIMBALL.

FOR RENT.

Store and Basement (50x140) No. 130 and 132 Wabash-av., corner Madison-st.

## Will be put in thorough order. Apply to g. B. MYERS, Law Bookseller, 93 Washington-st.

Store 20x80 on Clark-st., near Randolph. Best location in the city for Railroad office or Retail Trade. JAMES W. PORTER, 19 Bryan Block, cor. Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

LDUCATIONAL. BISROP HELLMUTH COLLEGES, LONDON, ONTARIO, CANADA. Afford the highest intellectual and Christian edu-cation to the sons and daughters of gentlemen a very moderate charges.

The Colleges are one mile spart, and are both supplied with an able staff of experienced resident European teachers.

HELLMUTH COLLEGE (BOYS). HELLMUTH LADIES' COLLEGE.

\$350 per annum.

Reduction to clergymen. Yearly scholarships on very advantageous terms.

Principal and Chaplain—Rev. H. F. DARNELL, D. D.

## EUROPEAN EDUCATIONAL TOUR.

CAVALRY HORSES. U. S. Cavalry Horses Wanted.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERNASTER.

NO. 6 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.,
Childon, Ill., Feb. 27, 1877.

The undersigned will purchase at the Dexier Park
Race-Track, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays,
commencing March 1, 1877, from 11 o'clock a. m. to'
p, m., one nundred and thirty (120) Cavalry Horses for
the U. S. Army. urse will be accepted unless fully up to the stand-JAS. M. MOORK. Major and Quartermaster U. S. A. HAIR GOODS.

LIFE INSURANCE.

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

82, 431, 11

Postage, ex-change, etc. 100,092.58 960,092.73 Faxes and Profit and Loss... 373,211.79

Gross Asseth, Dec. 31, 1876.... 

STEARNS, DICKINSON & CO. General Agents for Illinois,

81 & 83 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill. COAL.

## KELLEY, MORLEY & CO.

GOSPEL MEETINGS D. W. Whittle & James McGranahan THE TABERNACLE.

Next Sunday, March 4, at 4 p. m.
Major WHITTLE will preach, and Mr. McGRANAHAN will sing the Gospel, every Sunday at that hour
until further notice.
Ther will also conduct the noon meetings, and evening meetings in Farwell Hall (beginning next Monday),
every week day except Saturday, until further notice.
The unhers and Tabernacle choir that so kindly asstated in former meetings there, are invited to assist in
tals series of meetings.
Flatform tickets issued for the Moody and Sankey or
the Whittie and Stebbins meetings good for these.
No tickets required for gallery or main floor.

OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS. MANASSE, OPTICIAN, Tribune Building.



REAL ESTATE.

STOCK AND DAIRY FARM FOR SALE,

Six nundred and fifteen acres, or 415 acres, all under fence; one-half of land in blue-grass pasture; Hickory Creek, a never-falling stream, running through the pasture-land the whole longth- 40 acres heavy hard wood pasture-land the whole longth- 40 acres heavy hard wood road running across farm. Large belt alion, to issee road running across farm. Large belt alion, to issee road running across farm. Large belt alion, to issee road running across farm. Large belt alion, to issee road running across farm. Large belt alion, to issee road running across farm. Large belt alion index examples to increase the pasture of the pasture o MACHINERY.

SMITH'S PATENT

Direct Acting Hydraulic Engines, Run from Hydrant pressure. These Motors use less water than others in the market, and are admirably sdapted for running Elevators, Hoisting-Machines, Denual-Engines, Church-Organs, and all light machinery. These engines can be attached to hand-elevators now in use. Sewing-Machinine Motors a specialty. Address WM. SMITH, Union Foundry Works, Corner Fifteenth and Dearborn-sta., or 1857 Butterfield-st., near Thirty-third, Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

## SEED BARLEY.

Choice selections of Canadian, Utah. Minnesota, and sursasta (double fanned), for sale in suriable lots, amples, and prices on aspication.

J. D. SOM MRIOS & CO. (Established 1985), Barley Dealers, 188 Washington-st. WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR CASH

SOME DESIRABLE UNIMPROVED PROPERTY. It must be a decided bargala.

BRYAN, WARD & BRYAN, Boom 11, 154 Lake-st. PIMPLES, FRECKLES,

ALL SERENE

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1877-TWELVE PAGES.

The Situation Generally Accepted by All Parties.

A Feeling of Relief at the Termination of Strife and Turmoil.

Safe Arrival of the President-Elect in Washington Yesterday.

He Moves About the City

with Unostentatious Freedom. A Call upon Grant and His Cabi-

The Democrats Pay Their Respects and Are Favorably Impressed.

net-Brief Visit to the

Speculations Regarding the New Cabinet and Other

the Presidential Settle-

The New Louisiana Policy Oc ions a Breeze in Polit-

mation by Nicholls Enjoining Moderation and Good Order.

Congress Putting in Its Time with Con ndable Activity.

PRESIDENT HAYES.

elect appeared at the Capitol to-day and took everybody by surprise. It was supposed that he would keep himself very much retired in the shelter of Senator Sherman's house until the ordeal of inauguration day should be passed. Many thought it would be unsafe for him to be seen in public at a time when the strong excite-

THE SENATE CHAMBER.

Alighting at the east entrance the party passed up-stairs and into the Vice-President's room. Not a half dozen people of the crowds loitering in the halls and reception-room seemed to recognize the man everybody wanted to see. Gen. Sherman, who is known by sight to all Washington, attracted far more attention than the new President. The news soon spread through the building of the directions given concerning the new occupancy of the Executive Mansion, and of the arrangements made in regard to the courtesies attending the junguage of the president far as concerned the present Chief Magistrate.

Personal and political friends of the President dent-elect of the directions given concerning the new occupancy of the Executive Mansion, and of the arrangements made in regard to the courtesies attending the junguage of the present Chief Magistrate.

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that the formality of showing in visitors two or that the formality of showing in visitors two or three at a time was soon broken down, and the room was filled with Sena-tors, Representatives, journalists, and others, who came and went for an hour. Gov. Hayes (as all his old acquaintances continued to call him) was looking remarkably well. The suspense of the last few mouths does not seem to have worn upon him in the least. He is the to have worn upon him in the least. He is the same genial, frank, self-possessed, unaffected gentleman that he always was. His manner is easy, graceful, and dignified. All who saw him for the first time were

SURPRISED BY HIS APPEARANCE

for the first time were

SURPRISED BY HIS APPEARANCE
and his bearing in the trying position of being courted and lionized. One feature of the reception was quite noticeable, namely: The evident effort of a number of leading politicians to seize every occasion to pour their ideas on the Southern situation and the Cabinet into Hayes' ears. They seemed to think there was not a moment to lose. The President-elect left the Capitol shortly after 2 o'clock and returned to Senator Sherman's house, where he is receiving a few caliers this evening.

The President and Mrs. Grant will give a grand State dinner to-morrow night at 7 o'clock in honor of the President-elect and Mrs. Hayes. The following guests will be present besides the President and Mrs. Fish; Mrs. Secretary Morrill (Secretary Morrill is to fil to attend); the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Roboson: the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Chandler; the Postmaster-General and Mrs. Tatt; the Hon. William A. Wheeler, Vice-President-elect; Senator and Mrs. Sherman; Senator Booth; Mr. and Mrs. Creavell; the Chief-Justice and Mrs. Grant; Mr. and Mrs. Senator Sharon; Senator Booth; Mr. and Mrs. Creavell; the Chief-Justice and Mrs. Grant; Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris; Mr. U. S. Grant, Jr., and Mr. Webb; W. Hayes, son of the President-elect. The following is a copy of the invitation sent to President-elect Hayes and Mrs. Hayes:

The President and Mrs. Grant request the pleasure of Gov. and Mrs. Hayes; company at dinner on Saturday evening at 7 o'clock, March 3, 1877. An early answer is desired.

This being the last State dinner to be given by the President and Mrs. Grant, efforts are being made to render it unusually brilliant and worthy of the distinguished guests to be present.

The feeling in all circles is one of

companying him were ushered into the Casinetroom. President-elect Hayes advanced hastily across the room and approached the President with an evident sense of emotion. President Grant had scarcely time to rise from his chair when the President-elect reached him. The latter, grasping President Grant's hand in both of his, and looking steadily in the President's eyes, seemed for a moment too full for expression. President Grant, more self-possessed, spoke up heartily: "Gov. Hayes, I am glad to welcome you. I congratulate you upon your election, and your sate strivas in Washington." The President-elect, recovering himself, replied, "Thank you, Mr. President, for your welcome and congratulations. My journey has been a safe and a

THE OATH OF OFFICE.

There are suggestions that Hayes may take the oath of office before Sunday, and before

Washington, D. C., starca 2.—President elect Hayes and party arrived here at affecan minutes past 9, on time. The President-elect was received by ex-Gov. Denison, Senator Sherman, and Get. Sherman, who escorted him and his family and friends from the depot. There were present as spectators about 2,000 persons, who vociferonsly cheered the President-elect as the President-elect and his party passed through the lines, on their way to carriages in waiting. President Hayes and family were driven to the residence of Senator Sherman, where they will remain for the present.

When the President-elect and his party arrived at Senator Sherman's residence a large number of isdies and gentlemen were there to receive them and extend their congratulations. All of them partook of breakfast.

THE INAUGURATION.

Personal and political friends of the President-elect were at the Executive Mansion, and when his party left, all shook hands with him before he entered his carifage.

To THE CAPITOL.

From the Executive Mansion the party drove to the Capitol, proceeding at once, by invitation of the President of the Senate, to the Vice-President's room, where an informal reception was held. All the Republican and many Democratic Senators called to pay him their respects, and were presented to President-Elect Hayes by Sena or Ferry. Subsequently a large number of members of the House and other persons of prominence called and tendered their congratulations. Webb Hayes, son of the President-elect, was one of the distinguished that called at the White-House and Capitol.

President-elect hayes remained at the Vice-President's room more than an hour. Among the Congressmen who called upon him were Messra. Reagan, Ben Hill, Blount, and Candler. At least a thousand persons were in the corridors, anxious to be presented, but, the crowd constantly increasing, it was deemed proper to restrict the callers to members of Congress and their friends. The presence of the President-elect caused much interest in all parts of the Capitol.

VICE-PRESIDENT-ELECT WHEELER arrived in Washington at 1 o'clock this afternoon, and proceeded at once to the Capitol, where he arrived shortly after President-elect Hayes left.

Mr. Wheeler was heartily congratulated, and, after remaining a few minutes in the lobby of the Senate, retired.

Executive Department State of the Capitol.

RESIGNS AS GOVERNOR.

COLUMBUS, O., March 2.—When Gov. Hayes the forenoon to file the resignation. It is as follows:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT STATE OF OHIO, COLUMBUS, O., March 2. 1877.—I hereby resign the office of Governor of the State of Ohio, my resignation to take effect on the 2d day of March next.

(Signed)

Executive Department States of Ohio, my resignation to take effect on the 2d day of March next.

(Signed)

LOGAN'S EXPECTED REWARD FOR HIS GREAT SERVICES TO THE PARTY IN ILL

CABINET-MAKERS.

This being the last State dimer to be given by the President and Mrs. Grant, efforts are being made to render it unusually brilliant and worthy of the distinguished guests to be present.

The feeling in all circles is one of well-come results.

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The feeling in all circles is one of well-come results in the come mid and acquiescent. Every-body seems glad that the contest is over, and all thoughtful men of both parties breathe freer now it is certain that there is to be no interregular to assist in foruning a new Ministry. Not more than three of the seven selections to be made had, it is understood, been definitely decided upon when Hayes left Columbus. These are supposed to be Evarts for the State Department, Sherman for the Treasury, and Hale, or some other friend of Shaine if Hale should decide upon when Hayes left Columbus. These are supposed to be Evarts for the State Department, Sherman for the Treasury, and Hale, or some other friend of Shaine if Hale should decide upon when Hayes left Columbus. These are supposed to be Evarts for the State Department, Sherman for the Treasury, and Hale, or some other friend of Shaine if Hale should decide upon when Hayes left Columbus. These are supposed to be Evarts for the State Department, Sherman for the Treasury, and Hale, or some other friend of Shaine if Hale should decide upon when Hayes left Columbus. These are supposed to be Evarts for the State Department, Sherman for the Treasury, and Hale, or some other friend of Shaine if Hale should decide upon when Hayes left. Columbus. These are supposed to be Evarts for the State Department, Sherman for the Treasury, and Hale, or some other friend of Shaine if Hale should decide upon when Hayes left. Columbus. These are supposed to be Evarts for the State Department, Sherman for the Treasury, and Hale, or some other friend of Shaine if Hale should decide

PRICE FIVE CENTS. ple who believe that Hayes will surprise all the politicians here by

GRANT'S CABINET.

There seemed to be no object or sense in his procedure, unless his purpose was to secure an extra seasion. As he has been omitted from the next Congress by his constituents, it was difficult to understand what purpose he could have in that. The Speaker finally lost patience with him, and, while maintaining parliamentary decorum, fairly pounded the obstreperous member down. Walling could only find as an adjunct in this dilatory business a gentleman who, like himself, has been rejected by his constituents, the spruce, overstrained young

an adjunct in this dilatory business a gentleman who, like himself, has been rejected by his constituents, the spruce, overstrained young statesman, Cochrane, of Pennsylvania. The special spite of the defeated parties was manifested by the introduction of Two RESOLUTIONS providing for the Immediate release from the custody of the House of the members of the Louisiana Returning Board. These resolutions were coupled with whereases of an especially offensive nature to Republicans, to vote upon which would have required a confession that the Electoral Commission had committed a fraud. Of course the Republicans would not vote for them, and the necessary two-thirds vote, the same resolution was introduced in addifferent form as a question of high privilege which could be passed by a majority vote, but the Republican opposition, ever alert to its parliamentary rights throughout this entire protracted struggle, did not forget its opportunity them, and by demanding a vote on the privileged question under the rules, the resolution in that form was compelled to lie over a day. This second attempt for a two-thirds vote was as unsuccessful as the first.

THE CHIEF LEGISLATIVE ACT

Was the passage of the Army Appropriation bill. It was passed with the sections obnoxious to Republicans stateched to the bill at the dictation of the Democratic caucus. These two sections are a proposed reduction of the army from 25,000 men to 17,000 men, and a seenal clause prohibiting the Executive from using troops to sustain the State Governments in Louisiana or South Carolins. It was the programmer of the Republican for five two the state Governments in Louisiana or South Carolins. It was the programmer of the Republican for five the members are feeling mach incursed this, he allowed numerous points of order to be raised, and parliamentary questions to be asked, which often constituents and the first.

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THE PROGRAMME WAS EXECUTED.

The bill, after a slight manifestation of objection from the Republicans, was passed by more than the secessary two-thirds, without even a roll-call. The resolution providing for the reduction by prohibiting further recruiti

RETROSPECTIVE.

after the severe physical and mental ordeal of a might session, appear with some signs of ill-humor. This faction, immediately upon the reassembling of the House, began to show bad blood in various ways. Fillbustering had become a habit. Welling, of Ohlo, who yesterday delared that under the circumstances obstruction is the highest patriotism, to-day interposed at every stage

EVERY POSSIBLE DILATORY MOTION.

There seemed to be no object or sense in his procedure, unless his purpose was to secure an extra session. As he has been omitted from the next Congress by his constituenta, it was difficult to understand what purpose he could have in that. The Speaker finally lost patience with him, and, while maintaining parliamentary decorum, fairly pounded the obstreperous member down. Walling could only find as an adjunct in this dilistory business a gentleman who, like himself, has been rejected by his constituents, the spruce, overstrained young

feat him in the next Congress, but he has the consolation of knowing that at least four out of five of these men were

LEFT AT HOME BY THEIR CONSTITUENTS last fall, and will not harm his prospects for the Speakership at the next seasion. Of those who have been returned a majority would vote against Randali in apy event.

The present Speaker will certainly be a candidate for re-election, and he has not on the whole lost any strength by the trying ordeal through which he has passed.

WEST DOWN WITH TILDES.

The flam that always float over the Capitol when Congress is in session were not lowered from 13 o'clock noon on the lat of February until this morning at half-past 4. During the last few hours before the final session of the Joint Convention David Dudley Field was seen several times to pass out of the eastern door of the hall, and in a few minutes later to return with a much moje cheerful look upon his countenance. It was reported that during each of these absences he made a visit to the cast Capitol part for the purpose of reassuring himself that the flag over the Sanate was still in its place.

Senator Johnson, of Virginia, went about among the Democratic Senators last evening, and begred of them that no one should eight an objection to the vote of any Elector in the old Deminion.

Can of the most most impulsest thing of the

o Wood was roundly abused by the during the closing hours of the Electric, but took it all with great good ate in the evening some Democrate in the evening some Democrate. c. Late in the evening some Democraty of him as a great high priest of the Recan party. Subsequently, O'Brien, of Madden, one of the most persistent of the revolute, but neither a strong man nor a popeaker, occupied ten minutes in debate at commanding the attention of half a members. When he closed Fernando met him in the aisle and extended his a

MOCK CONGRATULATION.
fused to receive it, whereupon Wood
hands over O'Brien's head as if in the
lerring a blessing. The scene was so
the entire House broke out into loud

funny that the entire House broke out into loud roars of laughter.

The unfortunste people who have enjoyed the privilege of the floor of the House during the past few days and have congregated in the rear of the seats have been obliged to shoulder

A MULTITUDE OF SINS really committed by the Representatives themselves. It is a stereotyped custom when the confusion in the House becomes so great as to obstruct business, for the Speaker to direct the rentlemen in the rear of the seats to take seats, and to cease conversation. This order is issued dozen times in a day, and very often when the visitors are as still as mice and the noise is all made by the members themselves.

the visitors are as still as mice and the noise is all made by the members themselves.

SIR EDWARD THORNYON and his daughters, and Capt. Gore Jones, of the British Legation, remained in the diplomatic gallery until after 2 o'clock this morning.

The deorkeepers who have stood at the foot of the stairs leading to the House galleries, and at the entrances from the rotunds to the House wing of the Capitol, for the last month to stop persons not holding tickets, were removed today. The galleries are once more open to all, and the unemployed colored men who have been excluded were glad enough to escape the rain and resume their old places in the gallery opposite the Speaker's table.

and resume their old places in the speaker's table.

ONE FRATURE
he Electoral contest in the House, which ald not be allowed to pass without notice, is wonderful degree of patience and the digniforbearance which the Republicans have alfested during the last two weeks, ever since decision of the Electoral Commission in the rida and Louisiana cases. The Democrate been unsparing in their denunciations, not y of the Republican members of the Commisa, but of the members of that party in the nate and in the House of Representatives, accusation of partisanship, or disregard of the and fairness, however unfounded, have ey hesitated to make, and yet rough it all, and sometimes under cumstances of the very greatest provocation, e Republicans have preserved a calm and digited demeanor, and have not even suffered emselves to retort. During the two hours' scussion on each objection that was raised the aders on the Republican side have carefully sizned the portion to which they were entitled men who were least likely to say anything at would add to the excitement already predding, or which would stir up, unnecessary imosity among their Democratic allies. Many epresentatives who desired to speak, and who ished to reply to some of the attacks made con their party and its representatives, were

end to

PRINT THEIR REMARKS

end of reading them in the House, lest somege they might say would be used by the
socrats as a pretext for closing up their
ded ranks and finally defeating, the compleof the count. It was the intention of the
sublicans when the Houses separated on the
section to the vote of Wisconsin to
done or two sharp lectures to the
socrats for their unwarranted acations and denunciations; but even
en that time arrived the situation was besed to be so critical that they still restrained
solut seying any of the harsh things which
intended. Probably no example of equal
i-restraint has ever been exhibited by the
mbers of a great party in a parliamentary
if, and nothing but the overshadowing imtance of the questions at issue and the good
ase and patriotism of the great majority of
Republicans in the House made it possible
them to restrain themselves as they did. PRINT THEIR REMARKS

## THE NEW YORK PRESS. THE "TRIBUNE." Special Disputch to The Tribune. YORK, March 2.—In its leader to-more

the form early in July of last year, which has d business and clogged the wheels of industry many months, and pushed, thousands of into the gulf of bankruptcy, had ended last. It ends in a triumph of cand law, of national honor and prosperity.

instice and law, of national honor and prosperity. The country rejoices to-day, not only because the struggle is over, but because it does not end in the success of Mr. Tiden and his supporters.

A GREAT REVOLUTION OF PUBLIC OPINION towards him and his party has taken place since his nomination, and even since the election. The disclosures respecting his own conduct have been such as to destroy, almost completely, the confidence which many felt that geauline reform was possible through his inauguration. His party as a whole, and particularly that portion of it which represented his will most dearly, has uterly disgusted the country by its behavior. Not since the darkest days of 1861 has the Democratic party displayed such lack of decency, honor, on patriotism, such disregard of the prosperity of the country, such OUS AND REVOLUTIONARY RECK-

as in this contest. The able and patriotic Demo-crats to whom the country owes a peaceful ending of the count have been outvoted in cancua, public-ly denounced as traitors to their party, and forced to fight against all the machinations of their candidate, his hired attorney, forced to fight against all the machinations of their candidate, his hired attorney, and the men who represented him at Washington. The country will rejoice the more because it knows. Rutherford B. Hayes better than it did on the day of election. Every day and hour he has gained in public opinion as Mr. Tilden has lost, not only by comparison, but absolutely. Thousands who voted against Mr. Hayes now know that they can trust him wholly. Throughout a desperate contest which has excited so strong a man as Mr. Tilden to A RUNDRED BLUNDERS, the calm, strong man of Ohlo has not made one false step, ultered not a single injudicious word, and preserved a manly dignity and self-control which stand in striking contrast to the behavior of his opponent. But thousands honor him, not only because of the strong character thus shown, but because of the wise and brave things he has done. It was said that Mr. Hayes would be the mere tool of the Republican extremists. Yet

was to convince the best men of the Republican extremists. Yet

HIS FIRST STEP AFTER THE ELECTION

was to convince the best men of the South that its
interests would be safe in his hands. Is this the man
who the Democrats believed would be the mere
tool of the extremists? The country knows better
now. It knows that in Mr. Hayes it has elected a
man who will be President himself, the tool of
nobody, and the President, not of a party or section,
but of the whole United States.

THE "TIMES."

The Three devotes its leader to the Countries

The Times devotes its leader to the Commis-

The Times devotes its leader to the Commission. It says:

The Electoral Commission has secured the President's office to the lawfully-elected candidate by a title which no one can seriously dispute. In doing so it has declared certain important principles as governing the powers of Congress in respect to Presidential elections which are unquestionably sound, and in these two facts lie all the good which can be traced to the law creating the Commission. Whether there would have been any less complete submission to the anthority of Mr. Hayes

IP HE HAD BERN INSTALLED IN OFFICE by the action of the President of the Senate in opening and declaring to the two Houses the returns which have now been opened and declared with the sanction of the Commission is, of course, a matter of opinion. We are convinced that the former process, as old as the Government, and as well assessment in the Constitution as any act of the two

risk from its consequences than we have just experienced.

FOR THE PAST WERE

it has been the determined purpose of scarly half the Democrats in the House to prevent a count, and to plunge the country into the turmoil and uncertainty of another election. Their passions were aroused to the highest pitch by the feeling that a plan which they had relied on to give them the Presidency has falled. The practical conclusion from all which has taken place as that, during the next four years, clear and complete provision should be made, by constitutional amendment and by legislation, for the whole process of a Presidential election. It is our conviction that a sufficient way out of the existing difficulties lay in the exercise of the power of the President of the Senate, but that way was clearly an unsatisfactory one and could be greatly improved. The problem is one which demands the careful study of our public men, and it would be simply criminal, in the light of recent events, to neglect it.

THE "HERALD."

The Herold asks:

What will be the policy of the new Administration. Now that Mr. Hayes is declared President from the 4th of March next, the country naturally asks. What will he do? The opening signs are anspicious. Within a week Mr. Hayes has written to a friend in Congress words which, if he sticks to them, will make his Administration a memorable one for good in the country's history. He wrote: "I shall stand the idea ontlined in my letter of last summer."

discussion of THE VITAL QUESTION OF CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

and in giving this the Grat importance, and the 
largest stare of his thoughts. Mr. Hayes showed a 
real apprehension of the needs of the country. It 
required probably the bitter and danagerous political 
struggle through which we have just happily passed to convince the country that we must have a 
thorough reform of the civil-service abuses if we 
desire to preserve the peace and the free instintions of the country. Even if we could safely 
pass through another period like the last six 
mouths the business interests of the country 
would not tolerate it. It is impossible for a 
nation to pass once in four years through 
a crisis prostrating all industries, shaking all securities, stopping all business, and to know beforehand that this crisis must come with all its 
enormous and unnecessary losses. We hope, 
therefore, that Mr. Hayes will stand by his letter 
in this matter undinchingly. He will meet with 
oliter opposition from the baser kind of politicians, but he will have the people behind him. 
CONCERNING THE SOUTHERN QUESTION 
we feel little apprehension. The remedy there, 
at least for the most glaring abuses, is so easily applied and so generally demanded that we have no 
lears for the future of Louisiana and 
South Carolina. But a thorough reform of 
the Federal Civil Service in the Southern States is 
one of the greatest needs of that section. The 
wearable ex-President Wootsey spoke words of 
wisdom when, last fall, he urged that "Mr. 
Hayes, if elected, should put.

SOUTHERN MEN IN SOUTHERN OFFICES."

No one can read the letter of acceptance without 
seeing in it a purpose to do just this. 
In all he does we urge the President 
to have confidence in the people. They will support him in all honest and courageous service. Let 
President Hayes act faithfully up to the promises 
made, and the policy which he most houghtful and 
most intelligent part of the nation, and will win 
the gratitude of the country.

THE "WORLD."

most intelligent part of the nation, and will win the gratitude of the country.

THE "WORLD."

The World says:

Gov. Hayes is beginning a task in which no man can possibly hope for the best measure of success without the most thorough sense of the unchallenged legitimacy of his functions under a cloud of doubt and reproach which might well benumb the energies of the ablest and the most experienced statesman that America ever produced. This cloud cannot be conjured away. Though all the voices of all the Legislatures in the land should acclaim him to-morrow, they could not undo what has been done in putting him where he is. He must begin, continue, and end his Presidential career on suffrance, not only from his political enemies but in the depths of his own consciousness. He knows, and never will be able to forget, that his title to the Presidency has not been sitted, has not been sounded, has not been sitted, has not been sounded, has not been sitted, has not been sounded, has not provential to the providency has not been and the friends of government proves that he can never hope quite to rid himself of this haunting consciousness. If he be in any dagree such a man as his friends and his partisans (whom it would be a cruel mockery to call his friends) would have us believe him to be, this haunting consciousness will

### LOUISIANA. THE IMPARTIAL POLICY.

were sent to New Orleans to-day by order of the President. One of them, directed to Gov. Packard, informed him that since the people of the country evidently desired that State Gov-ernment in the South should no longer be up-held by the military power of the United States, the President thought it desirable so to modify his instructions to Gen. Augur as to require him hereafter not actively to interfere in favor of either of the rival State Administrations. This lispatch was sent in order that Gov. Packard might take such measures as he thought wise under the circumstances. The other dispatch was directed to Gen. Augur, and so modified his orders as to require him hereafter only to preserve the peace in New Orleans

nor to use the recors under his command for the purpose of protecting either Government against the encroach-ments of the other. Although the President's determination to change his policy towards Louisiana was publicly announced several days ago, and although he gave to prominent Louisiana Conservatives several weeks ago assurances that he would do something of the kind before his term of office expland. in Washington were taken by surprise and were ardly able to believe that anything of the kind was about to occur. Late last evening Gov. Packard sent a long cipher dispatch to the President, calling his attention to the authentic reports of his intended change of policy, assuring him that the Nicholls Government was

Packard, until he informed him this morn-Packard, until he informed him this morning that Gen. Augur would no longer defend him from the encroachments of the Nicholls Government, but Gov. Kellogg, after making careful inquiries, did telegraph to New Orleans that in his opinion no change of policy was contemplated. Before the Cabinet meeting to-day, Col. Casey, accompanied by Maj. Burke, who has been representing Gov. Nicholls in Washington for the last month, and Representatives Fills Laws and Gibson cattled appear the atives Ellis, Levy, and Gibson, called upon the President and had

A LONG CONSULTATION
with him before they left the White House. They had assurances that the promised or-ders to, Gen. Augur had already been sent. Gov. Kellogg, Marshal Pitkin, and other prominent Louisiana Republicans, subsequently called at the White House, but it is not understood that they had an interview with the President. Later in the day Senators Logan, Howe, and Wadleigh went to the Exceptive Marsion to leave the house the senators. ecutive Mansion to learn whether there was any truth in the reported change of policy in regard to Louisiana question, and subsequently called at the Adjutant-General's office and examined the dispatches which had been ordered to be sent to New Orleans.

Prominent radical Republicans have been

GREATLY EXCITED to-day over what they term a surrender to the White League of Louisiana, and predict that trouble will result from it. Gov. Kellogg had been led to believe, not only from his interviews with the President, but also from assurances which he had received from Senator Morton and other influential radical Republicans, that nothing of the kind would be done, and that the ing of the kind would be done, and that the Louisiana conservatives were being deceived for the purpose of inducing them to desert the fill-busters in the Presidential contest in the House. Some of them are not complimentary in what they have to say this evening about Gen. Grant, and their only consolation is the prediction that one of the first acts of Gov. Hayes will be to

one of the first acts of Gov. Hayes will be to
RESCIND THE ORDERS
sent to the commanding General in New Orleans this morning, and direct him to act hereafter in accordance with the instructions previously issued to him. As far as can be ascertained from the friends of President Hayes, the

wiously issued to him. As far as can be ascertained from the friends of President Hayes, the theory which will govern the new Administration in its relations with Louisiana is that Backard has been legally elected, but that, if his Government cannot sustain itself without the constant intervention of the Federal power, some settlement which will secure the peace of the State and put its affairs on the basis of the assent and co-operation of the taxpavers is greatly to be desired. The Administration, it is believed, will have no wish to abandon Packard or to reagnize that his title is nearly or quite as good as that of Hayes, but at the same time it to recognize that his title is nearly or quite as good as that of Hayes, but at the same time it will not feel like keeping

ATANDING ARMY

ATANDING ARMY

ATANDING ARMY

A This disposition any longer. It will welcome a compromise proceeding from Packard's own recognition of the fact that he cannot maintain himself, and from his desire not to insist on being protected in his office at the expense of the repose of the State. The settlement of the evantious difficulty is not, therefore, if this explanation be correct, to come about by President Hayes ungratefully throwing the Republican party in Louisiana overboard as a dead weight, but by the leaders of that party making a truce with their political opponents in a species of mutual conciliation to give order and quiet to Louisiana and to relieve the Federal Government of an annoyance that has become almost unbearable.

NUMBBOUS RIMORS

AND TO THE PRESIDENT.

NEW OBLEANS, March 2.—The following is Packard's telegram, to which they have been and quiet to Louisiana and to relieve the Federal Government of an annoyance that has become almost unbearable.

NUMBBOUS RIMORS

NUMBBOUS RIMORS

New OBLEANS, March 2.—The following is fall through the War Office to-day:

NEW OBLEANS, March 2.—The following is packed to the part of the State forces from the various points to withdraw the United States forces from the various positio

cral Government of an annoyance that has become almost unbearable.

NUMEROUS RUNORS
have been circulating in Washington to-day of
threatened outbreaks in New Orleans. Gov.
Packard's friends do not pretend to say whether
he will make an armed resistance to the military
force which they expect Gov. Nicholis will bring
against him or not, but the probabilities are
that, having once become convinced that he is
no longer to have the support of the United

States troops, he will think it more discreet to surrender without a fight. Gov. Kellorg thinks that the first more Gov. Nicholls will make will be to order an attack upon the State-House; but the Louisians Conservatives predict that the Radical Government in that State will melt away without a single blow being struck.

The above orders were sent to Gen. Augur at about 2 this afternoon. It is known that they meet with the decided disapproval of several members of the Cabinet, including Atty. Gen. Taft. Senator Morton, who is said motto have realized that any such action was possible until this morning, is also reported to have earnestly remonstrated with the President against such policy. Several leading Republican Senatorar reported to have requested the President this morning not to take such action, but whatever influence may have been brought to bear upon him the order has been sent. The New Oricans Conservatives here

may have over Foundation of the Subject, stating that the result would be massacred. Augur, made some mention of the subject, stating that the result would be massacred. Lieut.-Gov. Penn declares that the hair of no head will be touched.

Louisiana politics were called to the attention of Gov. Hayes this afternoon in a somewhat unexpected manner. He was in the President's room of the Senate, having an informal reception. The room was crowded. Gov. Kellogg, apprised of the President's intentions with respect to the order to Gen. Augur, made some mention of the subject, stating that the result would be that hundreds of Republicans in Louisiana would be massacred. Lieut.-Gov. Penn, who was near, ridiculed the idea, and gave every assurance of peace. Gov. Hayes listened to both, gave no expression of opinion to either on the subject, and was soon occupied with the visitors who crowded upon him.

and was soon occupied what are tended to crowded upon him.

CASEY.

Some of those who are violently opposed to the President's action changing the orders to Gen. Augur as to the status in quo say that the real purpose of it is to facilitate the election of Jim Casey, the President's brother-in-law, to the Senate through the Nicholls Legislature. Those persons say that Casey will be elected before next Monday, but that he will never get his seat in the Senate.

TRIEGRAMS TO PACKARD AND AUGUR.

TO the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—The following telegrams are furnished by the War Department:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON,

WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH. 2—The footware telegrams are furnished by the War Department:

HEADQUANTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, March 2.—To Gen. C. C. Augur. commanding Department of New Orients: The following dispatch has gone to Gov. Packard, and is hereby sent you for your information and government.

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, March 1.—To Gov. S. B. Packard, New Orients, La.: In answer to your dispatch of this date the President directs me to say that he feels it his day to state frankly that he does not believe public opinion will longer support the maintenance of the State Government in Louisians by the use of military, and that he must concur in this manifest feeling. The troops will hereafter, as in the past, protect life and property from mob violence when the State authorities fail, but under the remaining days of his official life they will not be used to establish or to pull down either of the claimants for the control of the State. It is not his purpose to recognize either claimant.

THE HOWE COMMITTEE.

trol of the State. It is not his purpose to recognize either claimant.

THE HOWE COMMITTEE.

The report of the Senate Louisiana Committee, presented by Senator Howe to-day, is a voluminous document. The Committee, after explaining what they were required to de under the resolution, say that there are two ways in which the right of suffrage may be abridged. One is to deny the legal voter the privilege of depositing his ballot, and the other is to refuse to count the ballot after it is deposited. By the different parties it is claimed that both of these methods have been pursued within the State of Louisiana. The allegation as to the last cannot be controverted. The laws of Louisiana authorized its tribunals under certain conditions to refect from the count not only the entire vote of a precinct, but the entire vote of a parish.

In conclusion, the Committee say that the testimeny taken is not sufficiently complete to enable them to say positively what would have been the result of the election in the State if intimidation had not been employed at all; but organized intimidation is charged against seventeen parishes of the State. Against forty no such charges are made. In those forty parishes the colored registration numbered 72,034, leaving a majority of colored voters registered of 15,965. Those forty parishes returned 65,747 Republican votes, and 59,332 Democratic votes; so that, in that part of the State where intimidation is not charged, there was a Republican majority of 6,563 votes. It is not pretended that the same arguments, etc., were employed in the other seventeen, but the results are very different. In the seventeen parishes said to have been terrorized the colored registration was 27,399; white registration 20,330, giving a majority of colored voters required in the other seventeen, but the results are very different. In the seventeen parishes as returned showed but 10,970 Republicans and 21,132 Democratic votes returned.

The report is signed by all the Republican Senators on the Committee.

At The

registered there was a majority of 10,153 Democratic votes returned.

The report is signed by all the Republican Senators on the Committee.

AT THE FRONT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW OHLEANS, March 2.—This city is in a state of feverish excitement in consequence of incendiary dispatches from leading Democratic papers, that as soon as the count was completed the status quo orders to Gen. Auger would be revoked by President Grant. Nicholis' White League army was assembled all last might at their respective armories, and his police were called in from their beats and supplied with arms. Their artillery horses were in harness, ready to be hitched up to the pieces which were recently captured from the State, at a moment's notice. All this preparation was made with a view, it is understood, of moving at once on the Capitol if such order were received by Gen. Augur. To-day Congressman Randall and Gibson sent an absurd dispatch, which was published in the Reening Democrate extra, that he had just had an interview with President Grant, who informed him that the orders had been sent. THE TRIBUME reporter called at Gen. Augur's headquarters, and no such orders had been received there. Gen. Augur thought the idea that any such orders would be issued was ridiculous. The report was not believed among Republicans, but, if it be true, they will make the best fight they can. Many Republican declare that if they are to be left to the mercy of the White League they will defend themselves in such a way as will make it a day to be remembered in New Orleans. There will be grave danger, in case the colored men are pressed to the wall, that they may, as Pinchback in a public speech in the Senate threatened they would do some years ago, in case of similar peril, seize upon the torch as their most effective weapon, and retailate upon their enemies by laying the city in ashes.

\*\*New Orleans\*\*, La., March 2.—Gen. Augur's new orders, about which there has been so much excitement here, prove to be based upon President Grant's of

down there he could whip them anyhow.

PACKARD TO THE PERSIDENT.

NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 2.—The following is Packard's telegram, to which the President replied through the War Office to-day:

STATE OF LOURINA, "EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT," NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 1, 1877.—To President Grant, Washington, D. C.: Statements are anthoritatively made here that you have announced your purpose to withdraw the United States forces from the various positions to which they have been assigned in the interests of peace and public order in this city and State so soon as the Electoral vote shall have been declared. It is further stated that assurances have been given on the part of Mr. Nicholis and his armed supporters (who I may state are identically the same organization that, under the name of White League, rose in insurrection against the States troops should be withdrawn. He Government of which I am the head will disintegrate, and Mr. Nicholis would be installed without violence or bloodshed. It is currently reported and believed here, on the other hand, that the White League are under orders and will attack the State House as soon as the troops are withdrawn from the city, and that it is their purpose, by the annihilation of the officers of

The following proclamation has been issued:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NEW ORLEANS, LA., March 2, 1877.—70 the People of Louisiang: I congratulate your law-abiding conduct during the past month of unprecedented anxiety and trisl. The history of that period, so far as you are concerned, has been but a steady exhibition of the highest civic virtues. The situation of your affairs at this moment demands more than ever the exercise of combined firmness, moderation, and devotion to principle. We now have the assurance that our great Commonwealth is about to resume her rightful pesition in the Union of States and in the control of her own internal affairs. You must, therefore, continue to maintain the public peace, refrain from all violence, and leave to flose who are charged with the daties of the Government the responsibility of enforcing the laws. Let us recognize and respect the fact that all class and race distinctions before the law are and shall remain abolished. Let us honestly accord to each citizen, without any distinction, the full measure of his rights and equal benefit and protection of the law, to the end that all, under the blessing of God, may contribute to bring about an era of good feeling, peace, and prosperity.

Now, therefore, I, Francis T. Nicholls, Gov-

prosperity.

Now, therefore, I, Francis T, Nicholls, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do issue this, my proclamation, enjoining upon all persons the maintenance of peace, observance of isw, and a proper regard for the rights of all persons, and T recommend the cultivation of good feeling and a spirit of harmony among all classes.

(Signed)

Phakeis T, Nicholls,
Governor of Louisiana.

An extra Republican publishes the following An extra Republican publishes the following dispatch:

Washington, D. C., March 2—3:45 p. m.—Gev. S. B. Packard, New Orleans: In company with United States Senators Howe, Logan, and others, I have just left three members of the Cabinet, all of whom stated that the President's message to you of to-day in no manner changes, modiles, or affects the statu quo. Any aggressive course taken by the Nicholls element will be promptly arrested. Binke or others teased the President to give Nicholls greater margin, but wholly failed. All we asked was the maintenance of the statu quo till President Hayes' accession. This we have. The Hon. W. H. Hunt accompanied the President-elect thither from Ohio, and authorizes me to say to you that Gov. Hayes unqualifiedly states that he has given no-body warrant to indicate what will be his policy towards Louisiana. Do not permit our friends to feel any disquietude because Nicholls' agents have dispatched empty fictions by the yard. A member of the Cabinet said to me a few moments since that President Hayes would impeach his own title were he to refuse Gov. Packard recognition. This is the view not only of all leading Democrate; even Montgomery Blair editorially admits H. J. G. R. Perkin, United States Marshal.

GOV. NICHOLLS DANGEROUSLY ILL.

NEW ORLEANS, March 2.—Gov. Nicholls is reported dangerously ill. No one is allowed to see him except his attendants.

WELDON OUT ON BAIL.

The Packard authorities, who have had Weldon accused of attempting to assassinate Gov. Packard, discharged him to-day on bail of \$5,000.

SOUTH CAROLINA. SHIP.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 2.—The Supreme
Court of South Carolina has had before it for
two weeks the case of Tilda-Norris, brought up on a writ of habeas corpus to test the validity of a pardon from Hampton. It would have been decided a week ago but for the sudden illness of Chief Justice Moses. This left the decision to Justices Willard and Wright, the latter a colored man. Willard announced his willingness to decide for Hampton, and Wright was expected to decide against Hampton. Tuesday morning last was set by the Court for the decision, but Justice Willard appeared and announced that the Court was still consulting on the case. Yesterday it was learned that on that morning Judge Wright was induced to sign an order dis-charging Tilda-Norris, thus recognizing the validity of Hampton's pardon. He asserts he IN PRAD POR DIS LIPE

He says that Judge Willard told him the Democrats could no longer be restrained, and, when it should be announced to the waiting crowd in the court-room that nothing (Wright's) obduracy stood in the way of Hampton's recognition, their full fury would be visited upon him. He says, also, that Willard brought Gen. Conner, the leading Hampton counsel, into the consultation room, and Con-(Wright's) obduracy stood in the way of Hamp ner told him if they did not get a favorable decision many lives would be sacrificed. While laboring under great mental distress and fear, Judge Wright signed the order, but refused to sign the opinion of Willard which sustained it, and he also exacted a promise that it should not be filed until Friday. Yesterday he filed an opinion denying the validity of Hampton's par-don, with the following indorsement: "Having attached my name on the 27th ult. to an order discharging the petitioner in this case without due consultation, I do now, upon more mature deliberation, hereby recall, revoke, and cancel my signature to said order, and substitute the

my signature to said order, and substitute the foregoing opinion in its place."

The Court meets to-day, and it is expected that Willard will announce the order of the 27th, signed by himself and Wright, as the de-ANOTHER POSTPONEMENT.

ANOTHER POSTPONEMENT.

At 1 p. m. the Supreme Court room was crowded to hear the decision in the Tilda-Norris habeas corpus case, involving the validity of Hampton's pardon. Associate Justice Willard appeared on the bench, but colored Justice Wright was absent. The Sheriff was sent to look for Wright, and returned with the information that he had not been seen since yesterday morning. Owing to lack of a full bench, Justice Willard adjourned court till Monday. The absence of Wright at this juncture creates much excitement.

New York, March 2.—The Herald's special from Columbia says: "The peaviest race-pressure was brotight to bear upon the colored Judge to get a decision in favor of Chamberlain, Judge Willard, although a Republican, was known to be inflexible in his conviction that Hampton was Governor, but if Wright could be influenced it was a tie and no decision could be had. Judge Wright resisted the pressure manfully. It is ascertained from reliable authority that on the 27th ult. he signed an opinion concurrently with Judge Willard recognizing Hampton, but the pressure was too heavy. He was actually in fear of his life, and said that his convictions of law were with Hampton, but if he weut against his race he would be killed, and so signed an opinion recanting and revoking his order of the 27th, and declaring that Chamberlain was Governor. It is believed he has left town to avoid the humiliation of hearing his two contradictory opinions read in court."

## THE FEELING.

QUINCY, ILL.
QUINCY, ILL.
QUINCY, ILL.
The Whig of this city, speaking of the result of the Electoral count, savs: "In view of the fact that the principal matters in dispute were left to the de-cision of a tribunal jointly agreed upon, the Democratic party has certainly reason to congratulate itself that there were enough Democratic Representatives in Congress who did not take leave of their reason to effectually resist the efforts of those who did take leave of theirs the efforts of those who did take leave of theirs in the desperate attempts they have made to violate an honorable agreement. Democrate and Republicans alike have sufficient reason to congratulate themselves that the country has passed a most critical juncture in its history without anarchy or disturbance, and in such a manner as command the respect of the whole civilized world. That the country will now enter uponan era of peace and prosperity we have no reason to doubt."

PRORIA, H.L.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PRORIA, III., March 2.—There is great satisfaction in this city over the news that the Presidential question is settled. The action of the fillustering Democrats in the House of Representatives for the last few days has disgusted men of all parties, who now hall the settlement with joy, declaring that it will give relief to the hard times that the country is laboring under. Already our merchants are taking on new

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 2.—The city
ablaze with bonfires kindled by rejoicing R
publicans. Cannons are firing and lights ship
in the dome of the Court-House. All exce

ablaze with bonfires kindles by publicans. Cannons are firing and lights shine in the dome of the Court-House. All except the most rabid Democrats rejoice that the Presidential question is settled, and all classes seem united in the hope that the nation's days of uncertainty are ended. Dispatches from McLean, Lexington, Minonk, and other neighboring towns report jollification meetings in progress.

JACKSONVILLE, III.

JACKSONVILLE, III., March 2.—The result of the Presidential struggle occasions great rejoicing in this city. Flags are flying, bonfires blazing, and 185 guns are being fired to-night by the Republicans.

INDIANAPOLIS, INC.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, INC.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, INC.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, INC.

Adams, member of the General Assembly, wants to be Postmaster; C. N. Lee and H. C. Adams, Collectors of Internal Revenue; Gen. Fred Knefler, Pension Agent; Col. George W. Parker, United States Marshal.

LAPORTE, IND.

Agent; Col. George W. Parker, Indicates Marshal.

LAPORTE, IND.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LA PORTE, Ind., March 2.—The election news received to-day was halled gladly by the Republicans, and with a relief even by the fairminded Democrats. The Republican flag was raised, and the worn and tattered rag that the Democracy call our flag, which has been floating since Nov. 8, was pulled down and run up at half-mast, bottom side up, and shows indistinctly the one name of Tilden.

M'GREGOR, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

McGREGOR, Ia., March 2.—Baker Guards, of this city, are firing 100 rounds in honor of the victory of Hayes and Wheeler and the Republican party.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuma.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuma.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IA., March 2.—The news that the count had been completed, and Hayes and Wheeler declared elected, has produced a feeling of relief on members of all parties here, and it is hoped now that all cause for distrust and anxiety has been removed.

MADISON, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuma.

MADISON, WIS., March 2.—A resolution instructing the Quartermaster-General to fire 100 guns in Capitol park in honor of the solution of the Presidential question was passed this morning by the Assembly, and immediately sent to the Senate. Senator W. H. Hiner, Republican, the President pro tem., seeing the nacessity of having good feeling between both parties, moved that the resolution be laid on the table, which was done unanimously. The Senator has received the warmest praise from members of both parties for his action in this matter. Republicans are extremely happy over the Presidential result, and magnanimously decline to crow over the Democrats. The latter are glum, and insist that Hayes was counted, not elected.

CLEVELAND, O., March 2.—The Republicans of this city are very jubilant over their victory, which was celebrated to-day at noon by a salute of 185 guns.

COLUMBUS, O.

Special Dispatch to The Tribume.

COLUMBUS, O.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., March 2.—The following resolutions were presented and passed in the House of Representatives this morning:

House of Representatives this morning:

Wheneas, By fraud, perjury, and the most despicable practices known even to pick-pockets, R. B. Hayes has secared 185 Electoral votes, thereby becoming the ruler of a disgraced nation; therefore, Resolved, That we are sorry for it, because it destroys our faith in the mercy, justice, and beneficent goodness of Almighty God, whom we have been taught to believe was the defender and protector of right, in this that He has allowed frand, villainy, and moral perjury to triumph over truth, honesty, and virtue.

Many of the Republicans having gone to

honesty, and virtue.

Many of the Republicans having gone to Washington to participate in the inaugural ceremonies, left the House without a quorum, nearly all present being Democrats. Of course, the resolutions are void, but they express the amiability with which a class of politicians receive the final decision. The resolution apparently reflects on the Almighty.

The Columbus Cadets and full band left for Washington at moon to-day. Carl Schurz was Washington at noon to-day. Carl Schurz was

washington at hoon to-day. Carl Schurz was in the same train.

NEW ENGLAND.

Boston, March 2.—Throughout New England the Republicans are celebrating the Presidential decision by firing salutes and decorating buildings with bunting.

PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.—The announcement of the declaration of the Electoral count in favor of Hayes, and of the safe arrival of the President-elect in Washington, was received with a quiet satisfaction in this Republican stronghold, and there is general rejoking that the plans of the abstructionists were defeated. The uncertainty as to the result has deterred a sumber of organizations from making arrangenumber of orcanizations from making arrangements far visiting the Capital, but Philadelphia will be represented by the Hartranft Club, the State Fencilles, and the Weccacoe Legion, besides delegations from other well-known organizations. The Hartranft Club will turn out 200 strong, under the leadership of William R. Leeds, and exort Mayor Stokly. In Washington it will be quartered at the Riggs House. Business-men who have generally charged the dullness in trade to the unsettled condition of national affairs, now utter a sigh of relief, and itions from making arrange

duliness in trade to the unsettled condition of national affairs, now utter a sigh of relief, and feel as though a great obstacle had been taken away, and the channels of industry reopened for a thriving business.

INAUGURAL PRAYER-MEETING.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.—Arrangements are in progress for a great inaugural union prayermeeting to be held in this city on Sunday next in response to the wish of President-elect Hayes asking that people would pray that "Divine assistance and guidance" might be vouchsafed to him in the discharge of his duties as Chief Executive of the nation, and the hope is expressed that similar meetings will be held throughout the country to the end that peace and prosperity may be restored to our nation.

KANSAS.

Special Pispotch to The Tribune.

the country to the end that peace and prosperity may be restored to our nation.

\*\*Special Dispotch to The Tribune.\*\*

\*\*LAWRENCE, Kan., March 2.—Republican Kansas sends up a nightly prayer of thanksgiving for the outcome of the great arbitration. She believes that Hayes and Wheeler were elected to their respective positions by a vote of 185 to 184, instead of by a vote of 8 to 7. It may be well to note the fact that our Kansas papers are giving expression to the prevailing sentiment that Kansas ought to be particularly recognized by the incoming Administration. The Republican party was born through the political travall of Kansas and baptized in the blood of some of her best citizens, and Kansas was the banner for Republican majorities in the late campaign. This being the case, it would be considered in accordance with the eternal fitness of things if same worthy Kansan could be appointed to fill one of the higher positions at the Federal capital.

\*\*Tothe Western Associated Press.\*\*

tal. To the Western Associated Press.

Archison, Kan., March 2.—The greatest enthusiasm is manifested here among Republicans over the election of Gov. Hayes. All parties express satisfaction at the peaceful settlement of the disputed Presidency. The Republicans fired 185 guns to-night, and an immense torchight procession paraded the streets headed by a band. The people of the banner Republican State are wild with joy.

### NOTES AND NEWS. EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—The President

EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—The President has issued a proclamation convening the Senate in extra session on the 5th instant at noon. The proclamation is as follows:

By the President of the United States of America.

WHEREAS, Objects of interest to the United States require that the Senate should be convened at 12 m. on the 5th day of March next, to receive and act upon such communications as may be made to it on the part of the Executive.

Now, therefore, I, Ulyases S. Grant, President of the United States, have considered it to be my duty to issue this my proclamation declaring that an extraordinary occasion requires the Senate of the United States, have considered it to be my duty to issue this my proclamation declaring that an extraordinary occasion requires the Senate of the United States have considered it to be my duty to issue this my proclamation declaring that an extraordinary occasion requires the Senate of the United States to convene for the transaction of business at the Capitol in the City of Washington on the 5th day of March next, at 12 o' clock at noon on the 5th day of March next, at 12 o' clock at noon on the 5th day of March next, at 12 o' clock at noon on the 5th day of March next, at 12 o' clock at noon on the 5th day of March next, at 12 o' clock at noon on the 5th day of March next, at 12 o' clock at noon on the 5th day of March next, at 12 o' clock at noon on the 5th day of March next, at 12 o' clock at noon on the 5th day of March next, at 12 o' clock at noon on the 5th day of March next, at 12 o' clock at noon on the 5th day of March next, at 12 o' clock at noon on the 5th day of March next, at 12 o' clock at noon on the 5th day of March next, at 12 o' clock at noon on the 5th day of March next, at 12 o' clock at noon on the 5th day of March next, at 12 o' clock at 12 o' clock

Louisiana, General Appraiser of Merchandise.

IDENTIFIED.

The person who fired at Mrs. Stover in t
Treasury yesterday it now appears was a Mic
gan farmer named Deltz, who was a disappoint
suitor for the lady's band.

## CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—Upon returning at 4:12 a. m., the President pro tem. announced that the joint meeting of the two Houses for counting the Electoral vote baving ascertained and declared the result of that vote, and the meeting having been dissolved, the Senate returned to its chamber and the result of the vote would be entered on the journal of the Senate.

Senate.

Mr. Morrill, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported adversely on the petition of the citizens of the District of Columbia to the use of the rotunds of the Capitol to hold an inauguration ball. The Committee were discharged from its further consideration.

The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Logan, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably on the bill to repeal the statute forbidding appointments and promotions in the staff corps of the army. Passed.

The Senate then went into executive session, and soon after adjourned until poon to-day.

Mr. Morrill submitted a resolution authorizing the appointment of a committee to make necessary arrangements for the inauguration of President-elect Hayes on the 5th of March. Agreed to.

Mr. Sargent, from the Conference Committee

President-elect Hayes on the 5th of March. Agreed to.

Mr. Sargent, from the Conference Committee on the Denciency Appropriation bill, submitted a report, and it was agreed to. In explaining the bill as agreed upon, Mr. Sargent said the principal points of difference between the Home and Senate were items relating to the deficiency in the Department of Justice and pay of the may. The appropriation for the first-named purpose had been fixed by the Conference at \$300,000, and some future Congress must appropriate money to meet the deficiency. In regard to the pay of the navy, he had no doubt there would still be a deficiency of \$400,000, as no provision had been made to reduce either the number of officers and men or their pay.

Messrs. Morrill, Howe, and McDonald were appointed a Committee on the Inauguration Ceremonies.

Mr. Morrill, from the Committee on Finance.

pointed a Committee on the Inauguration Ceremonies.

Mr. Morrill, from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably on the Senate bill relating to the production of grape brandy, as a substitute for the House bill relating to the preduction of frait brandy, and to puniss frauds connected with the same, and it was passed.

Mr. McCreery presented the petition of Gen. A. Baford, of Kentucky, for the removal of his political disabilities. Referred.

Mr. Kelly presented the credentials of L. F. Grover, elected United States Senator from the State of Oregon. Placed on file.

Mr. Howe, from the Sub-Committee of the Committee on Frivileges and Elections, which made the investigation in regard to the late election in Louisiana, submitted the portion of the report now finished, and moved that it be printed. So ordered.

Mr. Sanishury was granted permission to file and

Louisiana, submitted the portion of the report now finished, and moved that it be printed. So ordered.

Mr. Sanlsbury was granted permission to file and have printed the views of the minority, consisting of bimself and the Senator from Indiana (McDonald).

Mr. Whyte submitted a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War to farnish the Senate with a capy of the final report of the operations of the troops in the Modoc country under Gen. Gillem. Agreed to.

Mr. Morrill submitted a resolution authorizing the President pro tempore of the Senate to appoint a committee of three Senators to make the necessary arrangements for the inauguration of the President-elect of the United States on the 5th of March. Agreed to, and Messar. Morrill, Hows, and McDonaid were appointed as such committee on the Deficiency Appropriation bill, submitted a report, which was agreed to. In submitting the report he said the principal points of difference between the two Houses of Congress were items relating to deficiencies for the Department of Justice and to the pay of the navy. In regard to the first-named tem, letters from the Attorney-General would show that \$1,200,000 would be required to conclude the business of the Department of Justice now on hand. The expenditures last year were less than heretofare. The bill as agreed upon in conference allowed only \$300,000 for the Department of Justice. The Senate conference fell that it was best to accept that amount, but he felt sure some future Congress must provide the deficiency. The courts might be closed on account of want of money, and it was unfortanate that two Houses differed so widely on this item. In regard to the pay of the may, \$1, 150,000 were appropriated, but it was not enough, and he felt sure there would be another deficiency of \$400,000 to make good.

Mr. West, from the Conference Committee on

appropriated, but it was not enough, and he felt sure there would be another deficiency of \$400,000 to make good.

Mr. West, from the Conference Committee on the Post-Office Appropriation bill, reported that the Committee had been unable to agree. He moved that the Senate insist upon its amendments to the bill, and that a new conference be asked. So ordered. In submitting the report Mr. West said the Committee had agreed upon all the amendments except those had agreed upon all the amendments except those amendments to the bill, and that a new conference be asked. So ordered. In submitting the report Mr. West said the Committee had agreed upon all the amendments except those relating to railroad transportation and to the China and Japan and Brazillas had subsides. The Senate increased the appropriation for the transportation of mails by the railroads from \$5,000,000 to \$9,700,000. The Senate conferees were willing to reduce that amount, but the House conferees would not agree to sny increase. The Senate appropriated \$500,000 for the China and Japan subsidy, and a like amount for the Brazillan mail subsidy. The resolution was rejected—year \$00,000 for the China and Japan subsidy, and a like amount for the Brazillan mail subsidy. The conferees on the part of the Senate were willing to reduce the amount to \$300,000 for each line, but that was not acceptable to the House conferee.

The London of the London of the Chira Magistras of the conferees would not agree to sny increase. The Senate appropriates \$00,000 for the China and Japan subsidy. The conferees on the part of the Senate were willing to reduce the amount to \$300,000 for each line, but that was not acceptable to the House conferees.

sidy. The conferees on the part of the Senate were willing to reduce the amount to \$300,000 for each line, but that was not acceptable to the House conferees.

The House bill, granting to the State of Missouriall the lands therein selected as swamp and overflowed lands, passed.

Mr. Ransom presented the credentials of M. C. Butler as United States Senator from the State of South Carolina. They were signed by Wade Hampton as Governor, and had the seal of the State attached. Placed on file.

Mr. McDonald, at his own request, was excused from service as a member of the Special Committee to Make Arrangements for the Inauguration of the President-Elect, and Mr. McCreery was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Jones (Nev.), from the special committee appointed in August last to inquire into the change which has taken place in the relative value of gold and silver, the causes thereof, etc., commonly known as the Silver Commission. Ordered printed.

Mr. Boutwell, a member of the Commission, submitted a minority report, signed by himself, and also one signed by Prof. Francis Bowes, one of the experts appointed by the Commission. Ordered that they be printed.

Mr. Oglesby called up the House bill, respecting the limits of reservations for town sites upon the public domain. Passed.

Mr. Astgent, from the Conference Committee on the Naval Appropriation bill, reported that the Committee had been unable to agree, and moved that the Senate lasist upon the smeandements to the bill, and ask for a new conference. So ordered.

Mr. Anthony moved to amend so as to reduce the number of copies to 200,000. Once fiele etc.

Mr. Anthony moved to amend so as to reduce the number of copies to 200,000. The gleeted.

Mr. Anthony said the publication of this report would cost \$1.20,000 to pay therefor.

Mr. Paddock said the resolution could be passed, and an amendment could be put upon the Sundry Clvit Appropriation bill to-night appropriating the money to pay for the publication.

After some discussion the bill of Anthony was rejected—yeas,

Appropriations, reported with amendments the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, and gave notice the recess.

Mr. Allison submitted the report of the Conference Committee on the Military Academy Appropriation bill, and it was agreed to.

Mr. Anthony submitted a resolution to print 5.000 extra copies of the proceedings before the Electoral Commission. Agreed to.

Recess until 8 p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

After debate, consideration of the House bill to amend the statutes in relation to damages for infringement of patents was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. West, from the Conference Committee on the Post-Office Appropriation bill, submitted a report similar to that submitted by him this morning, stating that the Committee had not been able to agree. He moved that the Senate Insist upon its amendment, and asked for a further conference with the House. Agreed to, and Mesars. West, Dorsey, and Bogy were appointed members of the Cogmittee on the part of the Senate.

Mr. McMillan called up the Bonate.

Mr. McMillan called up the Bonate in the Northwestern boundary, ceded by the United States to Great Britain by the Treaty of Washington. Passed.

Mr. Windom, from the Committee on Appropriations, called up the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. A large number of amendments reported by the Committee on Appropriations, called up the Sundry Civil Appropriation for public printing and binding made by the bill the Pablic Printer shall not pay a greater price than 55 cents per 1,000 ems for composition, and 46 cents per hour to printers and binders; and also that all public decements already printed, or which have been ordered to be printed by the present Congress, shall pass through the mails free of potage, under the frank of Senators. Representatives, and Delegates, until the lat of January next; as appropriation does not be committed to be printed by the present congress of the District of Columbia increasing the appropriation for work on the Cin-

Mr. Glover replied that Mr. Gardeld Issabout it from the day the dirst disposition was taken.

Mr. Wilson—He says be did not.

Mr. Glover—I know that he did. Some of them witnesses went to Gardeld's house before breakfast and talked to him about it.

Mr. Gardeld said that while he had been exagedeight or ten hours a day on the Electron Commission he learned that several witnesses had been examined before the Gammittee on the Real Estate Fool, and that day before yesterday he had received the first notice from the Chairman—Glover—that there had been any reflection made upon him. He they went before that Committee, and cross-remined one witnesses had been any reflection made upon him. He they went before that Committee, and cross-remined one witnesses had been examined, of whost testimony he knew nothing. If the gouttened sired to assail him, now was their time, he objected to have printed as part of the records of the House a mass of matter assailing him, of which he had no notification. Mr. Glover more to suspend the rules, so that the testimony mixture to suspend the rules, so that the testimony mixture for the House a mass of matter assailing him, of which he had no notification. Mr. Glover more to suspend the rules, so that the testimony mixture for the present.

Mr. Glover them withdrew the testimony or the present.

Mr. Glover then withdrew the testimosy suppresent.

Mr. Field, from Select Committee on Privileges reported a bill to provide an effectual remedy for the wrongful intrusion into the office of President.

Mr. Conger interposed a motion to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution discharging from castody Messrs. Wells, Anderson, Kennse, and Casanave, of the Returning Board, but the state held that the gentleman from New York foor on a question of the highest constitutional privilege.

The bill was read. It provides that when any person intrudes into, or without due election belief or exercises the office of President or vice-resident of the United States, his title to the office and title of any claimant thereto may be tried and determined by an action in the nature of termined by an action in a quo warranto. The action brought in any Circuit Court of the Uniand shall be tried by a jury, or by cour trial be wanted. The trial is to be a within minety, days after service of small Court shall implies whether the Elect trial be wanted. The trial is trial in within minety, days after service of simm Court shall inquire whether the Electors were cast by the persons duly appointed manner directed by the State Legislature, as receives vidence tending to show former, hood, or invalidity of any certificates of any reject the votes of all persons ineligible and reject the time of casting their votes, and the Court investigate any other fact necessary to a ment of the rights of the parties, ment to be rendered within the days the verdict of the jury. It does not necessary the verdict of the jury. It does not necessary the verdict of the jury. It does not necessary the verdict of the jury. It does not necessary the verdict of the jury. It does not necessary the verdict of the jury. It does not necessary the verdict of the jury. It does not necessary the verdict of the jury. It does not necessary the verdict of the does not necessary to a seculated from it, and if claimant he adjuste titled to it, he shall immediately only dulys of notice of judgment, and judgment and if the Supreme Court he not in easier that appeals is taken it shall be immediately vened by the Chief Justice. Execution of ment may be enforced by the proper will is any Marchal of the United States.

Mr. Fleid proceeded to explain the bill argue in support of its constitutionality and pediency. The bill, he argued, would be some of the constitutional, legal, and passions of the bill.

SULLIVA The Testimony for th

Unless the Prisoner's Wife Go on the Star

The Accused Again Relat the Fatal Affr

The trial of Alexander Sulliva sis Hanford on the 7th of August rapidly to a close, nearly all the defense being in. Mrs. Sullivastify to-day, the Court have could do so if both sides conser lawyers have signified their warrasecution have the matter un havyers have signified their was before, the room was crowde of ladies being present. An ethe testimony of James Goggiterday. He was made to say the article Mrs. Sullivan had writt bers of the Board of Education given words read 's educational

was resumed, and
DR. WILLIAM C.
was called, and testified that
Sullivan just before the homicid
for dysentery. She was feeble
and confined to her bed until wi
days of the homicide. Saw her
curred, about midnight. She w
extreme mental depression, and
to such a degree that he consider
remain with her and prescribe fe
a swelling and redness on her
which continued for two or three
On cross-examination, he sale
cover the discoloration until
homicide.
On redirect, he said the left a omicide.
On redirect, he said the left so not exposed to him on the night She was sitting in a chair, with

of No. 72 Goethe street, a privitided that he was coming throug side of Hanford's house, and, ran to Oak street, when he saw another, and Mr. Hanford lying helped carry Hanford into the his shoulders. Two others he On cross-examination, he said old man with gray hair and will be remembered that Orrin that description, testified that he ford in.) The third man had a of No. 115 White street, testifieding the corner of Clark and Only wife, and, looking west on Oak reral people, and a man raise his lady who was close to a carriage, towards them, bet tumbled ove When he got up he heard as nince, he saw a man lying on When he got up he heard as place, he saw a man lying on asked who did this. A man (S did; he abused my wife in a we he helped carry Hanford in the gray beard was thore. Airs Sul the man struck. He had never of the other parties before that a swear who struck her, but there his mind that it was Hanford. On cross-examination he sale Mrs. Dryer that he was forced to Can., on account of a crime. How at No. 124 North Wells streened him the position that he kr at the Toledo as barkeeper in Anness was ambjected to a very closs although becoming excited some

the shot.

M. D. COLVIN,
testified that he kn
for peacefulness and
asked the Board of Pr
Secretary. That wa
met Mrs. Sullivan first
cond Regiment armor;
ee words to her. He si
office and passed th two or three words to her. He a passing his office and passed the Those were the only times he has She had no agency in removing a and securing the place for her THE BRUISE. boloration on the cases about a week.

John S. Mullin, of Nowell East Impector of Customs, who calle evening, Aug. 8, also saw the br D. F. Gleeson, who had made space in front of Hanford's hou distances, etc., the plat being of distances, etc., the plat being of REMOND PRINDI' gave Sullivan a good character and quietness. He was married after he got the position of Secret of Public Works.
On cross-examination he said and his son had questioned Sulli-By a juror: Q.—If you hadn't peaceable and well-recommende not have appointed him. A.—

By a juror: Q.—if you hadn't peaceable and well-recommende not have appointed him? A.—I SHEPRIND JOHN Clerk of the Board of Educatic knew Hanford, and that he att regularly. He once had a six sence—the customary leave—for may have had a day now and could not recoilect about it. Mrs. Sullyan, but never at the r. Hanford did not miss a day dur was Principal of the North Divident of the City Rall fided to Sullivan's good charset livan's being struck in the back comminbas which run through which she was seated.

The latter fact was ruled on was not present, and had is from others.

A recess was then taken until Upon reassembling.

Upon reassembling.
ALEXANDER SULithe accused, was sworn,
Mr. Van Arman asked that were to testify as to the homiciding the giving of his testimony.
Mr. Storrs said the defense pr ing the giving of his testimosy.

Mr. Stores said the defense pt Sullivan.

The Court remarked that she tent witness without consent.

The prosecution did not say consent or not, but Mrs. Sulli Judge's room.

The defendant then gave an previous to the shooting. Secretary of the Board of Pul 1874, and married in Novemb told what occurred in the Countrieview with Ald. Van Osdel the name of the author of the article the name of the author of the article the name of the author of the article which contained an attack on the with being the head enginetry is the Board of Education!

He was asked what meaning words "infamous" and "dam having been thus characterized present.

State's-Attorney Mills object matter of opinion.

Mr. Stores contended that we attached to the words a partical matter of fact, and he was abulty to it.

Considerable sparring took peal, the point being of great in

considerable sparring too peak, the point being of great in fense.

The Court rated it out.

Sulltvan then totd about goin his wife, who had been in Illihe out of bedon the 6th of Angue covered from the nervous she street-car accident. It was 6 wife and brother should go to the street and get ciring the retraction. Hand ger to them, and they tho mietake. Fieding that be meeting the entrage in which were, they concluded to all go followed what took place in and about the refval of Hanf traction, his calling him a different control of him, his fanger sliding hose. He did not going him, his fanger sliding hose. He did not going him, his fanger near Hanford's et Then McMullen selred him with a worn, him around, having laround his neck. He tried to not. He then heard his wife a has struck me, and then rushing towards him with make an attack upon him. Jout, and it was discharged, be of shooting. He apprehended kill his wife in her feshed cond. The State's Attorney objects his own apprehended make the own apprehended and the feared Hanler of the conditions and list it in.

## SULLIVAN.

Concluded,

Committee were agree the appropriation in the appropriation in the Mississippi Missour 1000 to \$50,000 Missour 1000 to \$50,000 Missour 1000 to \$50,000 Missour 1000 Mississippi Missour 1000 Mississippi Mississip

nference report on the

of \$300,000 for the desciency at of Justice. The report was the the conference sport on the bill. Agreed to.

In the Committee on Appropriation the committee on Appropriation bill. He stated as so far advanced that that was method of dealing with the bill. The stated is so far advanced that that was method of dealing with the bill. The stated is so far advanced that that was method of dealing with the bill. The stated is so far advanced that the stated is so far advanced that the according to the according to the account of consistent to the state of the supproduced to the purpose of sustainment by the army, wad. It provides among other ion of the cavalry regiments to giments to four, and infantry entitled that the state of the country of the cou

or the Louisians Returning to men who have so contributed of the Chief Magistrate of the uger be in confinement, and dimembers of the Louisians Redischarged fromeustody.

As rejected—yeas, 88; nays, 97.

Eden, the rules were suspendithe payment of claims passed missioners of Southern claims propriates \$474,000 for that

took a recess until 8 this even

ENING SESSION.

Irman of the Committee on the asked leave to report and have timony taken having reference

towa, objected, and denounced at any Committee should have feeting a member of the House t notified that member. ad that Mr. Garfield knew all day the first disposition was

says be did not.

ow that he did. Some of these Garfield's house before breaktim about it."

that while he had been emgaged as a day on the Electoral learned that several witexamined before the ComReal Estate Pool, and that day he had received the first airman—Glover—that there had a made upon him. He then the same that the several with the several with the several with the several does not him. If the gontiemen denomittee, and cross-examined he now learned that several does nothing. If the gentlemen denoming was their time, but he inted as part of the records of of matter assailing him, of the conting was their time, but he inted as part of the records of the record

of matter assailing film, or offication. Mr. Glover moved, so that the testimony might sted. A vote was taken, —yeas, Iting in, not two-thirds in the

The action may be to Court of the United States, i jury, or by court, if a jury trial is to be commenced for arrive of

Unless the Prisoner's Wife Is Allowed to Go on the Stand.

The Testimony for the Defense Is

The Accused Again Relates the Story of the Fatal Affray.

The trial of Alexander Sullivan for killing Francis Hanford on the 7th of Angust, 1876, is drawing rapidly to a close, nearly all the evidence for the defense being in. Mrs. Sullivan will probably testify to-day, the Court having held that she could do so if both sides consent. Her husband's lawyers have signified their willingness, but the prosecution have the matter under consideration. As before, the room was crowded, a large number of ladies being present. An error was made in the testimony of James Goggin, published yesterday. He was made to say that he knew of one stricle Mrs. Sullivan had written about the members of the Board of Education. For the latter seven words read "educational matters."

Upon the opening of the Court yesterday morning the examination of witnesses for the defense was resumed, and

DE. WILLIAM C. HUNT

was called, and testified that he attended Mrs. Sullivan just before the homicide, and treated her for dysentery. She was feeble on account of it, and confined to her bed until within two or three days of the homicide. Saw her on the day it occurred, about midnight. She was laboring under extreme mental depression, and nervously excited to such a degree that he considered it necessary to remain with her and prescribe for her. There was a swelling and redness on her left cheek bone, which continued for two or three days.

On cross-examination, he said he did not discover the discoloration until the day after the

not exposed to him on the night of the homicide. She was sitting in a chair, with her right aide toward the light.

she was sitting in a chair, with her right side toward the light.

GEORGE AUER,
of No. 72 Goethe street, a private watchman, testified that he was coming through the alley along-side of Hanford's house, and, hearing a shot, he ran to Oak street, when he saw two men holding another, and Mr. Hanford lying on the steps. He helped carry Hanford into the house, having hold of his shoulders. Two others helped him. Reissman was one of them. He had hold of his feet.

On cross-examination, he said he did not see any old man with gray hair and whiskers there. [It will be remembered that Orrin Moore, who is of that description, testified that he helped carry Hanford in.] The third man had a dark mustache.

BUDOLPR REISSMAN,
of No. 115 White street, testified that he was passing the corner of Clark and Oak streets with his wife, and, looking west on Oak street, he saw several people, and a man raise his arm and strike a lady who was close to a carriage. He started to go towards them, but tumbled over a fire-hydrant. When he got up he heard a shot. Going to the place, he saw a man lying on the sidewalk, and asked who did this. A man (Sullivan) said, "I did; he abused my wife in a very bad manner." He helped carry Hanford in the house. A man with gray beard was there. Mrs. Sullivan was the lady the man struck. He had never seen her or either of the other parties before that night. He couldn't swear who struck her, but there was no doubt in his mind that it was Hanford.

On cross-examination he said he never told a Mrs. Dryer that he was forced to leave Hamilton. Can., on account of a crime. He is a bookkeeper now at No. 124 North Wells street. No one procured him the position that he knew of. He worked at the Toledo as barkeeper in August, 1876. Witness was subjected to a very close questioning, but, although becoming excited somewhat, he stuck to his story. He told Mrs. Dryer about seeing the lady struck the same evening. The man struck straight ont with his fist, running three or four steps toward her. He could not say whe

blow and the shot.

E. D. COLVIN,

ex-Mayor, testified that he knew Sullivan; his character for peacefulness and good order was good. He asked the Board of Public Works to appoint him Secretary. That was before his marriage. He met Mrs. Sullivan first at the dedication of the Second Regiment armory, and spoke only two or three words to her. He saw her afterwards passing his office and passed the "time of day." Those were the only times he had ever seen her. She had no agency in removing a man from office and securing the place for her husband. He did not know her at the time he recommended him.

MRS. REISSMAN

Not know her at the time he recommended him.

MRS. REISSMAN

corroborated the testimony of her husband.

On cross-examination she said she saw two men fighting, and one of them leave go, and raised an arm to striks the lady. She did not see the blow strack.

struck.

Mrs. Redmond Prindiville testified about the discoloration on the check of Mrs. Sullivan. It lasted about week.

John S. Mullin, of Noë-61 East Kinzie street, an Inspector of Customs, who called on her Tuesday evening, Aug. S. also saw the braise.

D. F. Gleeson, who had made a diagram of the space in front of Hanford's house, testified as to distances, etc., the plat being offered in evidence.

REDMOND PRINDIVILLE
gave Sullivan a good character for peaceableness and onleaness. He was married four of the months

after he got the position of Secretary of the Board of Public Works.
On cross-examination he said that A. C. Hesing and his son had questioned Sallivan's quietness.
By a juror: Q.—If you hadn't considered him a peaceable and well-recommended man, you would not have appointed him? A.—No, sir.

SHEPHERD JOHNSTON,
Clerk of the Board of Education, testified that he knew Hanford, and that he attended to his duties regularly. He once had a six weeks' leave of absence—the customary leave—for health's sake. He may have had a day now and then, but witness could not recollect about it. Witness had seen Mrs. Sullivan, but never at the rooms of the Board. Hanford did not miss a day during the last year he was Principal of the North Division High School.

CHARLES B. HOLMES,

was Principal of the North Division High School.

CHARLES B. HOLMES,
Superintendent of the City Railway Company, testified to Sullivan's good character, and to Mrs. Sullivan's being struck in the back by the pole of an omninous which run through the side of a car in which she was scated.

The latter fact was ruled out, since the witness was not present, and had learned of the injury from others. A recess was then taken until 2 o'clock. Upon reassembling

Upon reassembling.

the accused, was sworn,
Mr. Van Arman asked that all witnesses who
were to testify as to the homicide be excuded during the giving of his testimony.
Mr. Storrs said the defense proposed to call Mrs.
Sullivan.

Mr. Storrs said the defense proposed to call Mrs. Sullivan.

The Court remarked that she was not a competent witness without consent.

The prosecution did not say whether they would consent or not, but Mrs. Sullivan went into the Judge's room.

The defendant then gave an account of his life previous to the shooting. He was appointed secretary of the Board of Public Works Feb. 14, 1874, and married in November, 1874. He next told what occurred in the Council chamber, of his interview with Ald. Van Osdel, and learning that the name of the antior of the anonymons communication was Francis Hanford, and getting that part of it which contained an attack on his wife, charging her with being the head engineer of all the devilty in the Board of Education Ring.

He was asked what meaning he attached to the words 'infamone' and 'damnable,' the article having been thus characterized by several of those present.

Present.

State's-Attorney Mills objected, since it was a matter of opinion.

Mr. Storre contended that whether the defendant attached to the words a particular meaning was a matter of fact, and he was abundantly able to teatify to it.

Considerable.

Considerable sparring took place between conn-el, the point being of great importance to the de-

Considerable sparring took place between counsel, the point being of great importance to the defense.

The Court ruled it out.

Sullivan then took about going home and telling his wife, who had been in ill-health, and had gotten out of hed on the 6th of August. She had not recovered from the nervous shock caused by the street-car accident. It was determined that his wife and brother should go to the newspaper offices and type of the country of the country of the country of the retraction. Hanford was a stranger to them, and they thought there was a mistake. Flieding that he lived near by, and meeting the carriage in which his wife and brother wars, they concluded to all go to his house. Then followed what took place in front of the house, and about the refresal of Hanford to give him a retraction, his calling him a dog, and the woman, and about the refresal of Hanford to give him a retraction, his calling him a dog, and the woman, he can be sawn his finger sliding along on Hanford's nose. He did not gonge him. As soon as he saw his finger near Hanford's eye he withdrew it. Then McMullen seized him and pulled him up and swung him around, having his arm quite tight around his neck. He tried to get loose, but could not. He then heard his wife say. "The scoundre! has struck me," and then he saw Hanford making towards him with his hands up, as if to make an attack upon him. He took his revolver out, and it was discharged, he having no intention of shooting. He apprehended that a blow would kill his wife in her feeble condition.

The State's Attorney objected to Sullivan telling his own apprehensions and intentions, but the Court let it in.

Witness said he feared Hanford would do him some hoddly injury, and be had it in his power to

let it in.

Witness said he feared Hanford would do him some bodily injury, and he had it in his power to do anything he chose, as he (Sullivan) was helpless. He had no intention of killing Hanford, and did not go to his none to have a quarrel with him. If that had been his intention he would not have taken his sick wife with him.

On cross-manination, he stated that he wrote a letter to A. C. Hesing, threatening to put a hole through him. He did not mean it. [Letter produces and identified.] He was in the habit of carrying a revolver, —had it in his pocket the Sat-

### CURRENT GOSSIP.

BLOSSOMS.

The pure and snow-white blooms of Faith;
The golden blossoms, bright, of Love;
The brilliant rainbow flowers of Hope,
Bloom in the Heavenly fields above.

No poisonous weeds of Hate and Pride, No bitter vine of dark Despair. No withered leaves of value Regret, C in ever find an entrance there.

The "Valley of the Shadow" lies, Before we reach the shining slopes
Where all those Heavenly blossoms grow.

Then we'll forget the chilling frost And blight that drooped one earthly flowers,
And, safe within the pearly gates,
We'll gather blossoms in the bowers.
Chicago, Ill. Millie C. Poneboy.

PENNSYLVANIA FOX-HUNTING.

The fox chase at Bryn Mawr was shared in The fox chase at Bryn Mawr was shared in by Gov. Hartranft, State Treasurer Rawle, Senators Lawrence and Everhart, Vice-President Cassatt and Manager Thomson of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and many others. At half-past 10 o'clock this morning Reynard was led out of the baru, coaxed over a fence, and at last brought up in an open field. Here the hunters were assembled. The victim is future of the day's sport was not looking well. He seemed quite willing to sit down and let the dogs (there were a great many dogs) come up dogs (there were a great many dogs) come up and talk to him. The Governor, dismounting, took hold of the chain by which Reynard wa

"If all is ready, gentlemen," said he, "I will permit the fleet-footed quadruped to depart."

"Let him slide," somebody answered.

"Let him slide," somebody answered.
He slid, but not far. The fox was in no hurry.
He took a few graceful steps sideways, and looked at the hunters; stepped backward a little way, and looked at the chained dogs: looked caimily around him for half a minute and—sat down.

"He's frightened," said the State Treasurer; "Fill wager my last bond he's frightened. Somebody restore his confidence."
A stable-boy began to restore his confidence with a short stick. The fox moved deliberately out of the reach of the stick, and sat down again.

"Urge him on; awake him to a sense of his duties; the track's clear; he has the right of way," said Frank P. R. R. Thomson.
An army of stable-boys, with stones and clubs, made an onslaught. Raynard got uy. They pelted him. He began to walk away. Hurrah! His spirit was conquered. He kept on walking very coolly and collectedly till he reached the edge of the field. Here he stopped before the fence, and seemed to be deliberating whether he should climb over or let down the bars. He settled it by crawling under. Then he disappeared in a little ravine. Presently he came in sight again, tolling away slowly up the side of the steep hill. Ever and anon he paused for breath.

"Guess he's going 'over the hills to the poorhouse,'" said one of the stable-boys. At length he was hidden by the brow of the hill.

Here twenty-five minutes clapsed to give him what the hunters call a decent start.

"Time's up," cried the master of the chase.

Mr. John J. Hughes had been appointed to take the lead. He had 190 hounds. He freed them and away they went, over the fences, through the ravine, over the hill, and Mr.

Mr. John J. Hughes had been appointed to take the lead. He had 120 hounds. He freed them and away they went, over the fences, through the ravine, over the hill, and Mr. Hughes after them as fast as his blooded horse could carry him. Then the other hunters started. There were about 300 of them, and the dogs were beyond all counting. Away they all went, like mad.

In exactly eight minutes from the time of starting the dogs stopped and began to paw around a hole in the ground. Not a dog would go another step. The melancholy fact was only too plain—the fox had found one of his baunts, and was lost to sight, though to memory still so dear. To pursue him further would be folly, and the hunters knew it, so they gave him up and started for the hills in the hope of starting up another victim.

While the hunters were flying o'er hill and dale, and the dogs were there thirsting for gore, the fox, all unconscious, was picking over some of last winter's shellbarks in his cosy nest. But they were dry eating, and the unwonted exercise of climbing the hill had given the poor fellow an unusual appetite. He evidently determined that he must have a good, square meal. Where so likely to get it as at the hospitable hotel where he got a good, tender chicken for supper only last night? So back he came slyly, as folks will, and slewly; but still he came, and is chained up again to be ready for another day's sbort.

BLUE.

Neither Dr. Ponza nor Gen. Pleasonton was the first person who made use of the alleged medicinal properties of the color blue. Dr. Ponza discovered that blue glass exercised a most beneficial influence upon insane patients, and thereupon Gen. Pleasonton tried it, and was so delighted with its effect that he pubwas so deligated with its effect that he published a pamphlet upon the subject. Both of these distinguished men were, however, anticipated by the traditional monkey, who painted the tip of his tail sky-blue, and complacently remarked that the effect was "neat, but not gaudy." He, doubtless, did not fully understand the hyperitie properties of blue, but of him

the tip of his tail sky-blue, and complacently remarked that the effect was "neat, but not gaudy." He, doubtless, did not fully understand the bygienic properties of blue, but of him it may certainly be said that he painted better than he knew. Beyond a doubt his blue tail outgrew the uncultivated tails of his fellow-monkeys, and thus illustrated the value of blue, centuries before Penza or Pleasonton entertained the least idea of being born.

It is a narrow conception of the usefulness of blue which requires us to use it in the shape of blue glass. If blue glass is good, so is blue paint, blue cloth, and blue curtains. This truth has already been dimity perceived by one or two of Gen. Pleasonton's disciples, but it was left for a returned missionary to prove that blue in any form always retains its wonderful tonic properties. The missionary in question spent a large part of his life in New Zealand, where he moved in the best heathen circles, and enjoyed the friendship of the most eminent cannibals. The New Zealander is addicted to tattooing himself in a great variety of patterns and enjoyed that findship of the most eminent cannibals. The New Zealander is addicted to tattooing himself in a great variety of patterns and colors, and the missionary soon noticed that those who were tattooed blue were much more stalwart than red. green, or yellow heathen. He found, moreover, that a heathen who tattooed himself blue above the waist and yellow below would soon develop great breadth of chest and nower of lungs, while his yellow legs would shrink and dwindle into comparative insignificance. The meaning of these facts could not be missapprehended, and the missionary was forced to believe that the effect of blue pigment, introduced under the human cuticle, is in the highest degree beneficial

It would not be difficult to show that blue clothing has also a stimulating effect upon the wearer. Daniel Webster always wore a blue coat, and it is needless to remark that he was simply fall of intellect. Andrew Johnson was also a

A CLEVER DOG. To the Editor of the London Speciator:

During the meeting of the British Association at Giasgow, a friend of mine had occasion to go one day from that place to Greenock on business. Hearing, on his arrival, that the person

urday before the homicide. Mr. McBean did not tell him in the Council chamber that the article did not reflect upon his wife. When he pulled out his revolver the thought flashed in his mind that he would disable the arm that had struck his wife and written the communication. No one was holding Hanford when he advanced toward him. He did not see Hanford strike his wife.

Mr. Yan Arman tried to get the letter to Hesing in evidence, but the Court excluded it, as it had nothing to do with the case.

Joseph O. Rutter and F. H. Winston testfied to Sallivan's good character.

DE. CHARLES PAGE

testfied that Mrs. Sullivan's general health was quite good down to the "pring of 1874, when she was severely injured in the back, and suffered from nervous prostation. Her injuries were permanent—she would never recover from the injury to het spine.

The Court then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

to return home, he determined to take a stroll about the town, to which he was a stranger. In the course of his walk he turned into a baker's shop and bought a bun. As he stood at the door of the shop eating his bun, a large dog came up to him and begged for a share, which he got, and seemed to enjoy, coming back for piece after piece. "Does the dog belong to you!" my friend asked of the shop-woman. "No," she answered, "but he spends most of his time here, and begs halfpennies from the people who pass." "Halfpennies! What good can they be to him!" "Oh! he knows very wel! what to do with them; he comes into the shop and buys cakes."

This seemed rather a remarkable instance of cleverness, even for the cleverest of animals, so, by way of testing its reality, my friend went out of the shop into the street, where he was immediately accoseted by the dog, who, begged for something with all the eloquence of which a dog is capable. He offered him a halfpenny, and was rather surprised to see him accept it readily, and walk, with the air of a regular customer, into the shop, where he put his forepaws on the counter, and held out the halfpenny towards the attendant. The young woman produced a bun, but that did not suit the dog, and he held his money fast. "Ah!" she said, "I know what he wants," and took down from a shelf a plate of short-bread. This was right; the dog paid his half-penny, took his short-bread, and ate it with decorous satisfaction. When he had quite finished he left the shop, and my friend, much amused, followed him, and when he again begged found another halfpenny for him, and saw the whole process gone through a second time.

This dog clearly had learned by some means the use of money, and not merely that it would buy something to eat, but that it would buy several things, among which he could exercise a right of choice. What is perhaps most remarkable is, that his proceedings were entirely independent, and for his own benefit, not that of any teacher or master.

able is, that his proceedings were entirely inde-pendent, and for his own benefit, not that of any teacher or master. THE GEORGIAN TREATMENT.

New York World.

A lawyer of Crawford County, Georgia, named Roddy, had seduced the wife of a neighbor, and the injured man, yielding to shame and grief, committed suicide. The citizens telt that a flagrant wrong had been done, for which the law afforded no satisfaction either to the individuals injured or to society, and they there fore gathered together in a public meeting and considered what remedy should be adopted. The popular indignation seems to have been intense in its strength, but it was held in perfect control, and found expression in a series of

control, and found expression in a series of resolutions denouncing the guilty man, and informing him that his presence in Crawford County would not be tolerated. These resolutions are so quaint and curious as to be worth copying in full. They run as tollows:

Warseas, J. D. Roddy, attorney at law, has, in our judgment, prompted by an evil heart and corrupt inclination, been guilty of surreptitiously and dishonorably entering and destroying the happiness of a family in our midst; therefore, be it Resolved, That such conduct is unbecoming, ungentlemanly, and unchristian, and more so because the said J. D. Roddy is himself a man of family, and deserves to be frowned upon and stamped with the seal of public indignation by any man who has a wife, a mother, a daughter, a sister, and who feels any interest in the purity of female character; and we hereby denounce such conduct, and all who may indulge in the same, and are only sorry that our condemnation cannot blast all such characters.

Resolved. That we, the citizens of Crawford

that our condemnation cannot blast all such characters.

Resolved. That we, the citizens of Crawford County, demand the instant removal of the said J. D. Roddy from our midst, or, in default thereof, he must meet the well-merited indignation of an outraged public.

Resolved. That a copy of these resolutions be furnished to J. D. Roddy by the Secretary of the meeting, and that the same be published in the Macon Telegraph, Fort Valley Mirror, and Monroe Advertiser.

New York paper, Feb. 28.

Judge McAdam has appointed Edward Jacobs Receiver of the property of A. P. Rudolphe, the well-known billiard-player, in the suit brought against him by Jules L. Rifflard. In the testimony presented, Mr. Rudolphe swears that he is merely manager of the saloon at No. 315 Broadway for Mrs. Bordas, at a salary of \$150 per month and 5 per cent of the profits, which thus far have not amounted to anything. The place is put in his name on account of his reputation. Mrs. Bordas paid him \$900. She bought the ten tables, and everything in the place, subject to a mortgage of \$3,400 to Mr. Collender. He has no money at all, and nobody owes him anything, or is holding any money or property for him. He has no jewelry except a set of studs valued at 50 cents. In the billiard tournament he received \$275 of the \$400 prize offered by Mr. Delaney, who kept the balance. He won a prize of \$300 in Philadelphia, but he turned it over to Mr. Collender for money owed to him. Mrs. Isabella Bordas, in her testimony, swears that she loaned Rudolphe \$250 to fit up the saloon at No. 315 Broadway, and as part security he gave her a bill of sale of the liquors, chairs, and all the furniture, except the billiard-tables. The property is worth \$8,000 or \$7,000. The understanding is that when Rudolphe pays her back the \$250 she is to return the property to him. The place is put in his name on account of his

THE AVERAGE OF SICKNESS. Dr. Regnold Southey has been collecting statistics of the amount of sickness per year the average human has to suffer, and he rived at the following result:

At 20 to 30 years
At 45 years
At 50 years
At 35 years
At 35 years
At 65 years
At 67 years
At 70 years

IMMIGRATION CONVENTION. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 2.-The Mississippi Valley Immigration Convention adjourned last night. Seventeen States were represented. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Hon. A. H. Garland, of Arkansas, President: H. J. Shirk, of Indiana, Charles Anderson, of Kentucky, J. H. Kennard, of Louisiana, J. W. Williamson, of Tennessee, and A. A. Avery, of Wisconsin, were elected Vice-Presidents; S. C. Toof, of Tennessee, Secretary; J. M. Pomeroy, of Arkansas, W. J. Walthall, of Alabama, and Milton Sayler, of Ohio, Assistant Secretaries. The Convention adopted a resolution to meet at St. Louis on the first Tuesday in October next. A resolution was adopted urging upon the several States represented in the Convention the establishment of a Burean of Immigation. J. N. Smithee, of Arkansas, E. O. Steward, of Missouri, and N. L. Prentiss, of Kansas, were appointed a Committee to prepare an address urging upon the several States of the Mississippi Valley the importance of being represented in the St. Louis Convention in October. The following officers were elected for the ensu-

THE HOPPER.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

PEBU. Neb., March 2.—I see reports in the ewspapers about grasshoppers hatching. Put no reliance in such reports. Nature does not no reliance in such reports. Nature does not make mistakes of that kind. They will hatch whenever there is something for them to eat. Whenever vegetation starts, not before. Farmers are holding a great portion of their corn to see the result.

Whenever vegetation starts, not before. Farmers are holding a great portion of their corn to see the result.

The Stringency of the Maine Liquor Law.

Maine Correspondence Boston Journal.

The amendments to the Maine law just passed by the Legislature, which include native wine and cider when used for tippling purposes among the list of intoxicating, ignore is prohibited except cider, and heavy penaltics are imposed for convictions under the search and setzure clause. For the first conviction, any person who sells any intoxicating liquor manufactured by him in this State, except cider, is liable to a punishment of two months in the County Jail and fine of \$1,000. A penalty of \$100 is imposed on any Magistrate or County Attorney who, in preparing complaints, warrants, or indictments, knowingly neglects or refuses to allege a previous conviction. The law as now amended does not except sacramental whe used by some churches, which contains a large percentage of alcohol. The exclusion of such will bring into general use the unfermented juice of the grape for sacramental purposes, a domestic fluid that many churches have used for some time past.

The new law will be the means of banishing from the market all mattre wines which have been extensively sold for a few years past, one Portland manufacturer doing a large business in this line, and who has now on hand some 10,000 rallons or more, it as represented. It will also be the means of closing up a brewery in that city which has been doing a large business. There is a diversity of opinion as to what effect the law will have on political parties at the next State election. The Democratic leaders feel sure that it will inure to their benefit, while the temperance Republicans feel as equally sure that the law will meet with the approbation of the great majority of the people, and will not cost the Republican party a single vote, in spite of the fears of some that it will be the heaviest load the party ever carried in this State.

CORN-SUGAR.

How the Market for Corn Is Hurt by the Taxation of Alcohol.

The Manufacture of Sugar from Cornand Its Uses in the Arts.

The United States Discriminating Against Farmers and Home Manufacturers.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

CHICAGO, March 2.—My attention has been called to an article which appeared in your valued paper of Feb. 10, in relation to the produc ued paper of Feb. 10, in relation to the produc-tion of sugar from maize, or what is generally known as our ordinary Indian corn. This state-ment is in part a correct one. However, it is liable to impress the reader that what is com-monly known as sugar can be produced more profitably from corn than from the sugar-cane. This not the fact, although corn, as well as the corn-stalk, contain case or crystallizable sugar; it is, nowever, in such a small per cent that the extraction of it will not pay. The statement extraction of it will not pay. The statement "that a bushel of corn will yield thirty pounds of raw sugar," leads me to think that it refers to the product commercially known as "grape sugar," "potato sugar," "starch sugar," or known to the chemist as "glucose" or "dex-

trose."

This sugar occurs in an non-crystallised state, and is found in the vegetable kingdom in many sweet fruits,—e.g.: the strawberry, raspberry, the pear, apple, peach, cherry, grape, etc. It forms also the solid crystalline body usually seen in old honey. It is, however, obtained in large quantities from starch, dextrine, cane sugar, or some of the gums, by means of dias-

ase or dilute acids.

Grape sugar differs from cane sugar in not being readily crystallizable, not being as soluble in water or having the intense sweetness of cane sugar. This latter feature generally creates the erroneous impression that grape sugar "is not a pure saccharine," which error sugar "is not a pure saccarine," which error arises from the misinterpretation of the word, "Sugar" being by general usage accepted to signify sacciness, which, however, is not the fact, as the intense sweet taste of cane sugar is but a physical property of it, and adds nothing in the way of greater purity as a saccharing

In France and Germany, where large quantities of grape sugar are annually manufactured from potato starch, it is extensively employed for domestic purposes, and has altogether transplanted cane sugar in the arts and manufact

tures. Some of its many uses are:
In brewing of ale and beer, it possesses the property of eliminating from the "malt-wort" the nitrogenous or albuminous matter which through deficiency of saccharine, would othercause secondary fomentation, and thereby sou

Dr. Gall has introduced a method of improv

it.

Dr. Gall has introduced a method of improying the "must" in wine-making, by the addition of grape sugar to the "must," which is poor in saccharine and rich in acid. The excess of the acid is thereby neutralized, and the wine gets the proper alcoholic strength.

The poorness of the "must" in saccharine, and richness in acid, is generally due to a wet or cloudy season, during which there has been but little warmth from the sun to ripen the grapes. The addition of grape sugar does not, as might be expected, enfeeble the bouquet of the wine; on the contrary, it seems to develop it more strongly, and produces a better wine.

Grape sugar is coming into general use for the manufacture of vinegar, not only in Europe but very extensively in this country. The vinegar produced from sugar is mall respects not only superior in flavor and taste, but more wholesome than that manufactured from commercial highwines or alcohol, these spirits never being free from "fusil" or gratu oil, which certainly is an objectionable feature when used as a preservative agent in pickling vegetables for culinary use. A very superior cider-vinegar can easily be produced, if to each gallon of cider a gallon of water be added, having previously dissolved in the water a pound of grape sugar, and the mixture now allowed to ferment and turn into vinegar, thereby producing a product that will answer all the purposes for which vinegar is used in the household.

Grape sugar has become a valuable and useful addition as a "material" to the stock of the manufacturing confectioner. By its use it has done away, to a great measure, with the employment of acids and alkalies in the manufacturing confectioner. By its use it has done away, to a great measure, with the employment of acids and alkalies in the manufacturing confectioner. By its use it has done away, to a great measure, with the employment of acids and alkalies in the manufacturing confectioner. By its use it has done away, to a great measure, with the employment of acids and alkalies in the man

grain, and produces thus a pure saccharine confection, which is more wholesome than that obtained by the old process of acids, alkalies, etc. Grape sugar is now very generally employed in the preserving of fruits and mests, in making fruit jellles and jams, fruit butter, mince-mests, sirups and cordials; is much used by the manufacturers of patent or proprietary medicines, to give their compounds "body" and "sweetness"; also by ink and shoe-blacking manufacturers, to give a lustre to their products. It is employed by manufacturers of printers' rollers, liquor compounders, bakers, and every branch of manufacture where sugar is desirable and its uses indicated.

To the bee-raiser, grape sugar is valuable as a food for his stock of bees during the winter months, and for this purpose is largely used in Europe, as well as in this country, by becowners.

Europe, as well as in this country, by becowners.

From the above statement of the many and various uses to which grape sugar is applied, it would seem that its manufacture is carried on on a large scale to supply the demand. There are some ninety-odd grape sugar factories in Germany, and about an equal number in France, and many others in Austria, and other parts of Europe. In this country there are a number of very large capacity, located at Milwaukee, St. Louis, Buffalo, New York, Philsdelphia, etc., which produce from potatoes, wheat, or cornstarch, a sugar which is in all respects equal to that imported from Europe.

starch, a sugar which is in all respects equal to that imported from Europe.

One serious drawback in the handling of the sugar for the more general use is, that, as grape sugar is very difficult to crystallize, it is consequently evaporated lower than the crystallizing point, and thus allowed to become a solid mass, which, being put into packages of casks, barrels, and boxes of not less than several hundred pounds, prevents the obtaining of convenient quantities in the market. This could be obviated by the use of alcohol in its manufacture. In this menstrum grape sugar is very soluble, and can be crystallized without any difficulty, and thus be made into any form or size desirable, and become thereby an article of the market.

There is however, a very serious desweek to

ble, and become thereby an article of the market.

There is, however, a very serious drawback to the employment of alcohol in this branch of industry, viz.; its price; and that the Government will not allow by distillation the recovering of the alcohol used in the operation of crystallization, unless the manufacturer of grape the control of the cont ment win the same and the operation of crystallization, unless the manufacturer of grape sugar places himself under all the regulations, and pays all the taxes and expenses pertaining to a distillery. Whenever this objectionable feature is removed by wise legislation, the use of grape sugar will increase, and our corn will find another home outlet whereby the farmer, as well as the country at large, will be the crainer.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ERIE. Pa., March 2.—The lake, opposite the peninsula, for two or three miles is clear of ice. strong west wind is rapidly breaking it up it the bay. The ice is rotten, and is fast going to pieces at Buffalo. It is predicted that naviga-tion will open earlier this season than it has for

the past ten years.
Sr. Joseph, Mich., March 2.—After chopping all day yesterday, the fishing-tug Sweet Brothers, owned by Grimm & Co., succeeded in cutting through a strip of ice into the open water, and reached her dock last evening about 8 o'clock. Relief will go to the other tug to-

lay.

Apecial Disputch to The Tribune.

La Salle, Ill., March 2.—The Illinous River is now open throughout its navigable length. PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD BREAD AND cake baker wanted with a capital of \$1,000 to take half interest in a baker and grocery store doing a business of \$12,000 or \$13,000 a pear. Musi come well recommended. For further particulars inquire of \$15LKY, ENDICOTT & GO., 40 and 50 South Water-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS. M. R. S. R. REILLY, THE CELEBRATED EN-gilsh bealer, 418 Van Haren-si, Test seaners Turedays and Fridaya. Admission 25c. Sistings daily by J. J. REILLY.

AL-A. B. C.: DESIRE TO TALK WITH o fear; 85 for what you mention, \$15 with small cost; \$20 with classes.

POR SALE—60, 300 CASH WILL BUY 4-STORY and basement heavy atome-front store on branch for, soven years, on stadison, cast of Dearborn; building cost \$40, 000 to build; in 40x110; in best business part of city. T. B. BOYD, Room 14 148 Madison 48.

FOR SALE—A GOOD FRAME DOUBLE HOUSE, also one single bouse put north of Twenty-third-st. near Michigan av., cheap; to be I wonty-third-st. near Michigan av., cheap; the Michigan av. apply to HENNY L. HILL, 143 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—525 FER FOOT, LOT Skyles ON Wabab-av., corner Fifty-nith-st.; decided bargain. T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 146 Madison-st. FOR SALE—CHEAP—A NEARLY NEW FRAME house, brick foundation, all modern improvements, and lot, with barn, on indinan-aw, near Twenty-ninthe. THOS. D. SNYDEI, S and 4 Kendail Buildings southwest corner Dearborn and Washington-stz.

st. THOS. D. SNYDER, 3 and 4 Kendall Buildings, southwest corner Dearborn and Washington.sts.

TOR SALE—ON WASHINGTON-ST. 2 NEW STONE.

Ton thouses; will be ready to occupy about the 18th of MErch. Also 2 on Ada-St. adjoining the same. For terms and price call or address I. K. BUSSELL, so Falton-st., Chicago, Ill., principal. By the same party, 2 houses on Failon-st., near Central Park, at the new railroad station. This property is well worthy the attention of parties looking for houses.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE 5-ACRE BLOCK, SUITABLE for modifyision, will be sold very chean and on favorable terms. Also, 20 choice lots for residence-lake water, large shade trees, idewalks, etc.—in a desirable neighborhood, and at very low prices and easy terms. F. HATHEWAK, 130 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—3 HOUSES ON PARK-AV. 4 HOUSES of Washington-st. 15 houses on Mouroe-st., all east of flobey-st., In good location, stone and brick. Call and get a list. H. C. MOMEN, 80 Cank'-st.

LOR SALE—PARTIES WISHING TO BUY EITHER TOR SALE—PARTIES WISHING TO BUY RITHER houses or vacant lots in any part of the city, Kenwood, or Hyde Park are invited to examine our lists. We have several special bargains to offer this month, and we shall deem it a pleasure to give particulars. Prices from \$1.000 to \$50.000. TURNER & BOND, Booms 11 and 12, 102 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. TOB SALE—60 ACRES GOOD FARMING LAND, 330 per acre; 10 acres sandy-soil market gardening, with cottage, 8700: \$200 down. J. G. EARLE, Boom 30, 116 Washington-st.

TOR SALE—HINSDALE ROUSES AND LOTS FOR sale, ront, or exchange; prices and terms to suit everybody; fare only \$6.25 for month; 20 trains a day; highest land of any suburb. O. J. STOUGH, 128 Dearborn-st. Dearborn-St.

TOR SALE—100 MARKET AND POULTRY FARMS,
4 acres, cottage, \$575; \$50 down; 10 acres, house;
\$1,250. Send for maps. J. G. EAKLE, Room 30, 116
Washington-st.

washington-st.

DOR SALE-OR RENT-A NICE HOUSE AND COTTage in Englewood; first-class neighborhood; near
depote. Also, very fine residence in South Evansion.
TILLOTSON BIOS., 92 Washington-s FOR SALE-\$3,200 CASH AND \$2,000 ON TIME POR SALE—5. 22.

Duys a fine hotel in flourishing railroad fown, wearen lows.

445.000, -third cash balance long time, -notes, or good real estate, or merchandise gets a 3-story and cellar new brick hotel, 60x120 and 70 feet wing, in flourishing city of lows.

82,500 ours lease of best-furnished hotel in city of 25,000 inhabitants.

Also, other good bargains, city and country.

Only those with the cash need call.

Only those with the cash need call.

90 Dearborn st., Room 18.

Only those with the cash need call.

AIB BROTHERS,

Descriptions, and the cash need call.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL FARM OF SO ACRES IN

TOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL FARM OF SO ACRES IN

A Lombard, on the Galena Division of the Northwestern Raifroad, 20 miles from the city, fine house of

Prooma, a beautiful grove, 3 wells, all kinds of fruit, o

minutes walks from the depot. For further lafurma
tion finquire of N. F. RICHMAN, 74 Exchange Build
Ing, Stock-Yards.

TOR SALE—10,000 ACRES OF PINE LAND ON

Polity of the Wisconsin River and its tributaries, having on it

40,000,000 feet of lumber. John E. BEALL, 1505

Pennsylvania-av., Washington, D. C.

TOR SALE—IMPROVED FARM, 300 ACRES IN

Rock County, Wis., 4 miles from Janesville, \$25 per

acre; \$1,500 down. E. W. COLE, Stock-Yarda, Room 30.

REAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED-TO BUY-COTTAGE AND LOT (PRE-or both, and my \$2,500 cquity in new 11-room brick near North Dearborn and Elm-st. State location. G 61, Tribune office.

A NATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY—THE ENTIRE Outfl of a lecturer upon physiology, consisting of a fine French manikin, il of Webber's plates, more than life size, together with maps, char's and diagrams, representing every part of the structure, at a bargain. Address if 70, Tribune office.

An EMERSON BINDER WILL FILE AND BIND music and periodicals as received. When full it is a cook permanent binding. By mail, postage paid, bookbinders, 130 State st.

A LL CASH FAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING, CARpets, Park and miscellaneous goods of any kind by sending letter to JONAS GELDER, 606 State-st. DON'T SUFFER FROM CATARRH UNTIL HEALTH
DON'T SUFFER FROM CATARRH UNTIL HEALTH
sarily shunned, when by present attention and triffing
expense, you can be cured by a convenient and pleasant
remedy. See JEFFERS French Catarrh Cure. DR. LITTLE, les SOUTH CLARK-ST., CURES CAN-ders and ulcers without kaffe or caustic; tapeworm expelled in three hours. Office private. FIRE! FIRE!: GO TO THE FIRE STORE FOR a fine all-wool cassimere suit, former price \$20, now \$10. 108 South Clark. PIRE! FIRE!!-GO TO THE FIRE STORE FOR aboy's suit worth \$8.50 for \$4. at 168 South Clark. FIRE! FIRE!!-GO TO THE FIRE STORE FOR a pair of boy's pants worth \$2 for \$1, at 168 South Clark-st. South Clark-st.

L'IRE! FIRE!!-GO TO THE FIRE STORE FOR A

f and dress coat worth \$10.50 for \$5.00, at 165 South
Clark-st. Tark-st.

PIRE! FIRE!!—GO TO THE FIRE STORE FOR a suit of clothes worth \$25 for \$12.50, at 166 South

A suit of clothes worth \$25 for \$12.50, at 166 South Clark-st.

FIRE! FIRE!!—GO TO THE FIRE STORE FOR A boys fine worsted sait worth \$15.50 for \$7, at 168 South Clark-st.

FIRE! FIRE!!—GO TO THE FIRE STORE FOR ALL-south Clark-st.

FIRE! FIRE!!—BE SURE THAT YOU CONTINUE AT 168 SOUTH CLARK-st.

FIRE! FIRE!!—BE SURE THAT YOU CONTINUE AT 50 per cent below cost, at 168 South Clark-st.

FIRE! FIRE!!—GO TO THE FIRE STORE FOR a pair of pants worth \$2.50 for \$1.25, at 168 South Clark-st. FIRE! FIRE!!-GO TO THE FIRE STORE FOR A

Clark st.

Tire: Fire!'-GO TO THE FIRE STORE FOR A vest worth \$1.50 for 50 cents, at 168 South Clark st.

Fire: Fire!'-GO TO THE FIRE STORE FOR A fine cost and vest; former price \$2.5, now \$10.50, at 168 South Clark st.

Fire: Fire!'-GO TO THE FIRE STORE FOR A fire cost and vest; former price \$2.5, now \$10.50, at 168 South Clark st.

Fire: Fire!'-GO TO THE FIRE STORE FOR A fire for st. for 50 cents and fire for \$3.168 South Clark st.

CREAT BARGAINS-LADIES FURS.

GOODS MARKED DOWN TO HALF-PRICE.

\$10-French Seal sets reduced to \$4.5, \$2.0-Mink sets reduced to \$4.6, \$2.0-Mink sets reduced to \$1.8, \$2.0-Sealskin sets reduced to \$1.8, \$2.0-Sealskin

SPERANI GUESSEPPA LEFT ME, AND IF She don't come back in one month I want her no more. MASCANI ATTANIA.

THE TOLL-GATE! PRIZE PICTURE SENT FREE!

An ingenious gem! Fifty objects to find! Address, with stamp, E. C. ABEY, Burndon, N. Y. with stamp, E. C. ABBET, Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED—A GERMAN GENTLEMAN AT PRESMent residing in Chemnitz, Saxony, and fully acquainted with the giove and holsery business, desires
to represent a responsible American house in that line
in Saxony. He has extensive acquaintance with the
trade throughout the world and an experience resulting
from 20 years' connection with this special line, including a four years' residence in the linited States. A
large importing house would find itself well represented. For further particulars address E. STEIGER, 22
and 24 Frankfort-st., New York.

TURNITURE, CARRIAGES, AND MERCHANDISE stored at lowest rates in fire-broof warehouse, 180 W. Monroe-st. We loan money at 10 per cent per annum. STOREHOUSE FOR FURNITURE AND OTHER goods, 78 and 80 Van Buren near State-st. Planos, organs, deaks, sewing machines, furniture, etc., on sale for advances.

STORAGE—10. 12, 14. AND 18 NORTH CANAL-st. largest warehouse and lowest rates; liberal advances. Office of SIDNEY W. SEA.

CHAMBERS CYCLOPEDIA 30 VOLS, \$25; BAB gain; Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufacture's and Mines, 8 vols, \$40; Lossings Field Book of Hero lution, 2 vols, \$10; Parson's Laws of Business, \$2. Arnoid's Mini, 50c a quarte writing paper, \$1 per ream. Cash paid for books. Down-stairs. MILLER's Cheap Book store, 103 Madison-st. Book Store, 102 Madison-R.

Casis Paid For Books-Bie Pricks Paid For standard works of any kind. Call or address CHAPIN'S, corner Madison and Dearborn-Siz.

OR EXCHANGE—GOOD, CLEAR SUBURB-lots in Washington Heights for stores, bardwa-reneral merchandise. A. M. SEARLES, 150 Lake-TO EXCHANGE—OR RENT—FURNISHED HOUS-for unlacumbired suburbas areasers. recity. A. B. SEMPLE, 50 East To FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP. THE PIRST-CLASS BURgiar-proof safe formerly used by the Fourth Xational Basis. Apply to C. D. SHERMAN, Room 1, 126
Dearborn-di.
FOR SALE—A LARGE HANDSOME CYLINDER
deakas a pargain; jumber office, corner Einzie and

TO RENT\_HOUSES.

room fat, medern improvements.

Brick store very chean, All in first-class neighbornod near Lincoln Park. Brick house, 16 rooms, monnimprovements, Carpenier-st, near Madison, chean,
om May I. C. N. HALE, 163 Randolph-st. TO RENT-TILL MAY OR LONGER, TWO Of three good houses, well located; one mostly furnished. Call at 40 State-st. JOHN COVERT. TO RENT-CHEAP-HOUSE 217 ILLINOIS-ST., 18 gooms; all modern improvements. Inquire at 221 Illinois-sc.

To RENT-THE ELEGANT OFFICE, WITH VAULT fixtures, etc., on the northeast corner Madison and Clark-sts.; Mo. 1 location for insurance, banking, railroad, or other business desiring a prominent corner. H. C. MOREY, 35 Clark-st.

TO RENT-FROM MAY 1, BRICK DWELLING by Centre-av., near Jackson-st. Inquire at 88 Centre-av., near Jackson-st. Inquire at 88 Centre-av., near Jackson-st. Inquire at 88 Centre-av.

TO RENT —A BOARDING-HOUSE IN SOUTH DI-rision, 30 1900m, near Twenty-fourth-st. Apply to MYRON L. PEARCE, 123 Dearborn-st. to MYRON L. PEARCE, 123 Dearborn-E.

TO BERN-ELEGANT HOMES CHEAP—A FEW
Bousse of those fine block built by us on Monroe
a., Oakies and Warmen away from free to good parties
until May I on taking a lease from free to good parties
POTWIN & CORBY, 142 Dearborn-st.

TO HENT—2 HOUSES ON FULTON-ST., CORNER
of Oglesby, as \$10 and one \$6 till May I, then \$15
and \$20 fer month. Inquire at 80 Fulton-st. TO RENT-OR WILL SELL, A FINE HOUSE AND cottage in Englewood; a beautiful residence in South Evanston TILLOTRON BROS. SWashington -t.

TO BENT\_ROOMS.

TO RENT-NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS AT RE-loiph-st. To the state of the st TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS SUITABLE FOS ladies or gentlemen, at No. 10 Sherman-st., near Rock laland depot; translents taken. TO BENT\_STORES, OFFICES, ETC.

Stores.

TO RENT-A VERY DESIRABLE STORE IN EX.
glewood, second door from Post-Office. TILLOT TO RENT-TWO STORES \$10 AND \$20, WITH rooms, 796 and 706 West Lake-st, Call on Mr. ROHN, second door east, or GEO. P. BAY, 108 Ran-TO RENT-STORE AND BASEMENT 148 FIFTH-

TO RENT—A PHOTOGRAPHIC PARLOR ON SEC-bost in the city: street-cars pass every three minutes through the day to two different directions, and best accommodations to do a big business. Address F. SCHOLL, Sr., 138 Turner-st., Grand Rapida, Mich. WANTED-TO BENT.

WANTED-TO RENT-A FIRST-CLASS SINGLE or double house, with stable, on North or South side of city. It must be all the modern improvements and the stable of farther south than Twenty-second-si. between the figure and Calumetars. Address W A H, 11 and 3 Walbash-NY.

WANTED-TO RENT-A SMALL HOUSE UNFURSIAND AND SECOND OF SIDE OF STABLE AND SECOND OF SIDE OF SID WANTED-TO RENT-STORE ON STATE-ST., between Adams and Washington, suitable for pianos. PELTON & POMEROY, 220 State-st. WANTED-TO RENT-5 OR 6 ROOMS ON THE North Side, near Lincoln Park, for housekeep-ing. Q 83. Tribune office. WANTED-TO RENT-A STORE AND BASE-on South Water-st. Inquire at SILVERMAN'S Bank, Chamber of Commerce.

A MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGAN (BEST In the world) may now be purchased on the installment plan, by the easy payment of \$7.20 per quarter for ten quarters. Larger organs up to \$40 or more per quarter. For cash, double reed five-octave organs \$100 each, with nine stops, \$114. Catalogues with full particulars free. MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 80 and \$2 Adma-st. Chicago.

A T RETAIL AT THE FACTORY, PARLOR ORGANS as prices beyond competition; \$50 and upward. Best in the market. Monthly payments, cash, or to rent. NICHOLSON ORGAN CO., 82 East Indiana-st.

A SPECIAL CHANCE—AN ELEGANT ROSEWOOD TO 156 octave planoforte, with agrafte and all other improvements, handsome case, carved legs and lyre. Price, \$200. R. T. MAIUTIN, 154 State-st. improvements, handsome case, carved legs and lyre. Price, \$200. R. F. Maitzin, 154 State-st.

A BEAUTIFUL TONE UPRIGHT PLANOFORTE, with agraft and other late improvements, \$210. R. T. Maktin, 154 State-st.

F. OR. SALE—CHRA P—SECOND-HAND RAND INstruments. We offer it complete sets of assondhand band-instruments, which will state the single, and in which we can offer unusually good opportunities to young bands. Among the instruments are cornets, from \$6 to \$10; altos from \$10 to \$14; tenors, from \$12 to \$15; bases, from \$10 to \$15. bases, from \$10 to \$15. bases, from \$10 to \$15. bases, from \$6 to \$10; altos from \$10 to \$14; tenors, from \$12 to \$15; bases, from \$10 to \$15. bases, from \$10 to \$15. bases and for your new catalogue. JULIUS BAUER & CO., Paimer House, corner of State and Monroe-sts.

DECKER BROS. PIANOS AND ESTEY ORGANS; the state of the styles, story & CAMP, 211 State-st.

THE CELEBRATED WATERS & SONE ORGANS; and the city, STORY & CAMP, 211 State-st.

THE CELEBRATED WATERS & SONE ORGANS; the styles, including the new chime Organ, the Yoper and Concerto; wholesale and retail, at factory prices. R. T. MARTIN 136 State-st.

THE OLD RELIABLE HARDMAN FIANO, SQUARE, THE OLD RELIABLE HARDMAN FIANO, SQUARE, grand, and upright, have been in the market is cars, the cheapest first-class plano in the world. For ale, wholesale and retail, only by B. T. MABTIN, 184 tate-st.

\$75 WILL BUY A PARLOR ORGAN, ENTIRE-\$190 will BUY AN ELEGANT BOSEWOOD planoforto, with arrafte French action, and all new improvements, warranted for five years. R. WARTIN, 154 State-est. BUSINESS CHANCES.

DARGAINS EVERY DAY IN PATENTS, FARMS, lands, stores, etc. STRONG & RICHARDS, 9 Exchange Building. FOR SALE-A GOOD CIGAR BUSINESS, WITH OR without stock. 21 West Kinzle-st. GROCERY AND MEAT-MARKET AND FIXTURES U for sale. Address H 31, Tribune office.

\$2,500 CASH WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST thing \$5,000 per year; a rare chance for the right man. Address W 77, Tribune office.

\$2,500 GFTS A SPLENDID BUSINESS FOR A Converty; good chance for states when the chance for the right man. Address S Tr. Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES. FOR SALE-GREAT BARGAINS—10 HORSES FIT for all use, warranted sound; one week's trial given; all kinds of carriages, coupes, rocksways, placing, side pars, top delivery wagons, express wagons, all kinds of harness, double and single, new and second-hand; horses, buggies, and delivery wagons to let by the day or week; money advanced; will sell on monthly payments; above must be sold to pay expenses. H. C. WALKER, 269, 251, 237, and 259 State-st. IV payments; asove must see sour to pay expenses. H.

C. WALKER, 286, 251, 257, and 250 State-st.

I'OR SALE—SPAN OF SMALL BLACK PONIES.

Barness, and top objecton, nearly new, cheap for cash or part groceries; kind for leady or children to ride or drive; not straid of anything; or would take team fit for farm use. Address 8 72, Tribune office.

I'OR SALE—A GOOD DELIVERY WAGON, HORSE.

A. M. SEARLEA, 150 Dake-st.

I'OB SALE—ONE SIX-YEAR OLD BAY MARE.

FOR SALE—ONE SIX-YEAR OLD BAY MARE.

TOR SALE—ONE SIX-YEAR OLD BAY MARE. E C, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO PURCHASE—A DONKRY FOR cash Apply at the Railroad Clothing House, northwest corner of Canal and Madison-sta.

MACHINERY. FOR SALE—CHEAP—WOODWORK MACHINERY—
One Fay scroll-saw, one shaper, one cross-cut and
rip-saw table, one Greenles 24-inch planer; also one
upright engine and boller attached, 6-horse power, all
complete and in perfect order, and one 13-inch swing,
4-foot bed iron lathe. E. ROGERS, 177 East Madisonst., Room 6. 4-root bed from lattice. E. ROULING, IT has a saint of the Root Book and the Root Bo

PLENDID PARLOR AND CHAMBER PURNITURE

SITUATION WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMpetent lady teacher would like an engagement in
a petent lady teacher would like an engagement in
a his during of the production of the would arrange for the
coording rate. On peteting an event colors taught if
desired. Address T W C, Tribune office.

THE CHICAGO COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE AND
Select Sencol, set LaSalie-et., is rapidly increasing
in numbers. Over skyt acudents have entered within
the last two months. Free instruction in German during this mooth.

LOST-WHILE GOING FROM NORTH CLARK-ST. city limits to North Franklines, new North-reversed will be given for the return. Address X 30, Tribune Office. use office.

2 REWARD FOR THE ERTURN OF BOOK
De taken from my buggy on Jefferson-es., near
Madhon, on the night of the iss (not., and no quantions
saked. B. LOG WISHTALL, do West Lake-es.)

A GENTS WANTED—GENERAL, LOCAL, AND SO-Histing life insurance agents for Northwestern and

MANTED—EXPERIENCED AND RELIABIT of agents in every city and town in the United State for an entirely new and useful article that can be so in every family; large profit. Send for circulars or can to ecoyunced that this is the best invention in it WANTED-AN ACTIVE WORKINGMAN IN EACH country fown, to take an exclusive, permanent, and profitable local agency for a new article. Faribulars free. W. LOVERIN, Box 2841, St. 2001s, Roy. WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED AND ENERGET-te agent to introduce a short method of book-keeping for physicians. Address DART & CO., Al-bany, N. Y., P. O. Box 7. wantko-an unrivaled List of New Sub-scription books, periodicals with chromos, and other goods. Agents wanted. H.S. BEEE & CO, 70 Adams-st.

Wanted-statement in Every State to wholeasle to merchanis; salary 600 per month and traveling expenses paid. Gem Manufacturing Company, 83. Louis, Mo. Company, St. Louia, Mo.

WANTED-ENTERPRISING MEN IN EVER
part of the Union to assist the introduction of
stable article that pays 460 per coat profit. Send of
cents for trail package worth 62 to any family, o
stamp for papers. RAY & CO., Chicago. Stamp for papers. RAY & CO., Chicago.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL NEW GHROMOS, PATents and authority. American Novelty Co., 119 East Madhon-st. Room 18.

WANTED—IRST-CLASS. CANVASSERS. FOR Whom exceedingly liberal terms will be made. Address X 33, Tribung office.

WANTED—A WORKINGMAN IN A MEDICAL laboratory; state age, wages, and all other particulars. Address X 52, Tribung office.

WANTED-PERALE MELP. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at 222 Park-ay.
WAOTED-A COOK AND SECOND GIRL; SWEDE of German. 1173 Frairie-ay. WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL Monday at 700 Wabash-ay.

WANTED LADIES TO LEARN SHIRTMAKING. time. 15 State-st. Weeker & Wilson Seving Marking time. 15 State-st. WANTED WANTED -TAILORESSES - MUST BE FRACTI-cal pantaloon-makers. Apply at 81 East Randolph. W cal pantaloon-makers. Apply at 81 East Manuolpn.
WANTED-PRACTICAL SHIBT-MAKERS TO
the work to their homes. Good prices paid.
WILSON BROS., 67 Washington-et, up-stairs.
WASTED-OS SHIBT-MAKERS WITH WHERLER
& Wilson machines. Can take work home. Apply at TOMLINSON 4 CO. 8, 160 State-et. WANTEL-COOD STITCHTES WITH WHERLE & Wilson machines can get work at WILSO! BROS'.. 69 East Washington-st. WANTED - SHIRT-MAKERS-YOU CAN GET employment by calling at WHEELER & WIL SON'S office, 155 State-8.

WANTED-EXPERIENCED SHIRT-IRONERS ON Rev shirts. Price \$1.50 per dosen, WILSON BROS, 67 Washington. WANTED-A WORKING HOUSEKEEPER, TO GO
Or English preferred. Answer for two days, T ST, Trib-

WANTED-YOUNG LADY-A 2-FRET SAWYER with foot-power machine. Address 7 73, Trib-

WANTED-25 GIRLS TO WORK ON EGG CASES. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. Book keepers, Clerks, etc.
Officiation wanten-by a young Man we
of writes a good hand, both English and Germa
good references and security given. Address R 2
fribune office. SITUATION WANTED-AS SHIPPING CLERK

omce.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRUG CLERK; FIVE
years' experience; good reference; speaks German.
Address LOUIS KUEBLER, JR., Bloomington, Ill. SITUATION WANTED - BY AN HONEST AND item is a meat market, where he can tribune office, and references. Address 7 77, SITUATIONS WANTED-PEMALE

Demostica.

CITUATION WATER-BY A SWEDTER GIRL TO

do general housework in a small family. Apply at

39 Wendal-st. Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED-PAMILIES IN WANT of good Scandinavian or German female help can supplied at 6. DUSKETS office, 80 Milwantee sv.

SITUATION WANTED-BY ALADY, AS TRAVEL Ing companion for an invalid lady; highest testimonials given; reference required. Address T 44. FINANCIAL.

dolph-st., near Clark. Recum 5 and 6. Retablished 1954.

A DVANCES ON FURNITURE WITHOUT REMOY—
A sit diamends, gold watches, and on houses on cased ground or collaterals. 121 Randouph-st., Room 5.

DALDWIN, WALKER & CO., HAVE MONEY TO Bons on real estate in sums from \$1,000 to \$3,000.

Hawiny Building, corner Dearporn and Madison-sts.

MONEY IN HAND TO LOAN ON PURNITURE SON, Room 3, 118 Randouph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED AND UNIMproved real estate in Chicago and vicinity at current rates. ADOLPH LORB & BROTHER, 129 and 131

Labalte-st. Lasalie-st.

MONNY TO LOAN ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, warehouse receipts, and furniture, 166 Washington-st., Room 28.

MONNY TO LOAN-I HAVE FUNDS IN HAND TO HOLD ON A SUPPOVED TO LOAN ON HAND TO WILLIAM DICKINSON, 18 Oriental Building.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN CHICAGO and vicinity at current raises; funds in hand. MEAD & COR., 186 Lasalie-st.

MONEY TO LOAN-IN SUMS TO SUIT-ON improved or samproved eith property and vicinity, at 8 and 9 per cent; large sums with large margin as 7. P. A. HENSHAW, of Dearborn-st., Soom 4. vicinity, at s and 9 per cent; large sums with large margin as 7. F. A. His NSAM, w. 9 Deactornest, Room 4.

M ONEY TO LOAN AT LOW SATES ON CITY Vouchers, warehouse receipts for produce, and on rents and mortgages. LAEABUS SILVERMAN, Bank Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

MONEY WANTED—84,000 ON IMPROVED CITY DEPOSITY, Apply at Room 8 Bryan Block, corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

M ONEY TO LOAN AT TAND 8 PER CENT, ALSO at 9 per cent in sums of \$1,000. JOHN H. AVERT 4 CO., 159 LaSalle-st.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1877.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Ex change yesterday closed at about 95½.

The report of the Silver Commission was resented to Congress yesterday, and its con-lusions are given in the dispatches this norning. The subject which the Commismorning. The subject which has been al-sion was appointed to consider has been al-most lost sight of during the exciting scenes in the closing hours of the Forty-fourth Con-gress, but will hereafter command the attention which its great importance deserves.

The decision of the United States Sm Court affirming the constitutionality of the Illinois law regulating warehouse and elevator charges will be promptly recognized and acted upon in Chicago. Notice was given on 'Change that the grain warehousemen of this city will comply with the law forthwith, and they have also decided to take out licenses as soon as they can be procured.

The last meeting of President GRANT's Cabinet was held yesterday, and a large amount of routine business was transacted ecessary to put the premises in order fo hose who are to come into possession hortly. A brief visit from the President company with Gen. SHERMAN WAS an agreeable interruption, and at the close of the session President Grant took a formal leave of his constitutional advisers with a little speech-making, interchange of cordial sentiments of regard, and mutual good rishes for the fut

The report of the Senate Louisiana Com nittee was yesterday submitted. No at-empt is made to predicate the result of the lovember election in that State provided here had been no restraint imposed upon he exercise of the franchise, but the report contains figures showing the regis-tration of colored and white voters all the parishes, and, after stat-the Republican majority on the of the returns in the forty parishes in which no bulldozing was proven, presents the figures in the seventeen parishes where terrorism and intimidation prevailed, from which the inevitable inference is to be drawn that upon a free and fair vote the Republic would have carried Louisians by from 10,000 to 12,000 majority. And this is undoubtedly the truth about the matter.

Senator KEHOE has succeeded in passing the second Town Election bill through the ame set of judges to act for both city and town elections, and requires that there be a ballot-box for town officers at every city voting-place. Our advices from Spri only awaiting the passage of this second bill to take them both up and push them through the House. In this case, there is no excuse for further delay, and there ought to not to be a single objection or negative note in the House to the two bills, which will save to all the cities in the State the expense of one extra election, and which will prevent the town bummers in cities from stuffing the

It seemed to be a matter of surprise among the Democrats in Washington that President HAYES, upon his arrival in that city yesterplaces just like any ordinary citizen against whom threatenings and slaughter had never been breathed. This quiet gentleman just from Ohio dropped in at the Capitol as though nothing had happened, as though no such animal as a rabid and ferocious Democrat infested the wilds of Washington. He received numerous calls from Senators and Represen-tatives who have been his political adversaries, but who, after their brief and pleasant interviews with the President-elect, could find nothing but complimentary things to say of him. Invariably marks of respect and courteous treatment were encountered by the distinguished visitor who has come to stay, and nobody doubts that the new President will continue to win the esteem and good will of all restings.

Under the new Southern policy inaugurated by the instructions yesterday forwarded by President Grant to Gen. Avous at New Orleans, disecting that officer to rigidly abstain from any intervention in the contest between the rival State Governments, except so far as may be necessary for the prevention of disorder, mob-violence, or bloodshed, the people of Louisians will be afforded ample opportunity to demonstrate their ability to people of Louisians will be afforded ample opportunity to demonstrate their ability to manage their State affairs with such prudence and moderation as to render Federal interference unnecessary. They can now prove to the world that political strife does not involve political murder, and that there is no ground for the apprehensions that the withdrawal of military protection from the Paggard Government will be followed by a massacre of Republicans. A quiet and peaceful solution of the Louisians complications, such as is now invited by the

The Chicago produce markets were active sterday, and provisions were weak, while ain was irregularly higher. Mass pork coed 32 c per bri lower, at \$14.45 cash and 4.60@14.62 for April. Lard closed 25c

\$9.70@9.774 for April. Meats were lower, at | gle. But now, when it became appar 5c for loose shoulders, 7c for short-ribs, and 8c for short-clears. Highwines were steady, at \$1.00. Flour was quiet and tame. Wheat at \$1.06. Flour was quiet and tame. Wheat closed to lower, at \$1.22\frac{1}{2} for March and \$1.24\frac{1}{2} for April. Corn closed to lower, at 40\frac{1}{2} for March and 44\frac{1}{2} for May. Oats closed steady, at 33 e for March and 36 e for May. Bye was firmer, at 63c. Barley closed firmer, at 48 c for March and 47 c for April. Hogs were active and closed easier,—sales at \$5.40@6.00 for common to choice grades. Cattle were fairly active and unchanged, with sales at \$2.65@5.10. Sheep were dull and lower. One hundred dollars in gold would bny \$104.75 in greenbacks at the close.

The bill enabling the people of Cook County to elect an entirely new Board of County Commissioners, which was introluced early in the session by Senator Robin son, has at last come to a reading in the Senate. It seems that a delay has been occasioned by some misunderstanding, it hav-ing been referred to Senator Kenon's Comnittee, but Senator Rosinson having withdrawn it, for some reason or other. Now. nowever, that this misunderstanding is dis posed of and the bill is fairly before the Legislature, both these gentlemen should unite their energies in pressing the bill for adoption. Senator Kenoz has shown pluck and energy in the matter of town elections, and he must not now weary of well-doing. The same enterprise in behalf of the County Board bill will be crowned with success, and the matter involved is of even as great importance to Cook County as the change of The Common Council have agreed upon

the appropriations for the current fiscal year, and while there has been and is some difference of opinion as to the allotment of the oneys, the general result is satisfactory. The appropriations finally agreed upon are only a few thousand dollars more than as originally recommended by the Finance Committee. The sum of \$100,000 was added to the fund for constructing sewers, but that amount was taken from the item appropriated on account of floating indebte If the Legislature shall pass the bill for colecting the back taxes, the appropriation to apply on the floating debt will not be eded. The total appropriations are but a little more than \$4,000,000, which leaves but little over \$3,000,000 for current expenses after deducting the interest account. This is a very decided improvenent over the Colvin regime, which appropriated at the last opportunity it had at the rate of \$6,000,000 a year for current expenses. We are glad that good sense prevailed sufficiently to induce a reconsideration of the vote of a per diem compensation to vation, and there is no telling to what abuses it might not have led. On the whole, the public has much reason to be grateful for the consistent economy which the present Council has exercised, and the experience ould teach taxpayers that it pays to make find as Aldermen.

THE LONG AGONY -- A REVIEW.

AM A. WHEELER have been respectively declared elected President and Vice-President, and threatened anarchy has been definitely averted, it may not be unprofitable to take a review of the principal incidents of a struggle that is without parallel in the politica history of the nation. It is more than eight months since the Presidential campaign began, which cannot be said to have ended till yesterday morning, when the result of the count was declared in the Joint Convention of the two Houses of Congress. The Cincinnati (Republican) Convention met June 14, 1876, and the fierceness of the approaching struggle was foreshadowed there in the obstinacy with which the friends of rival candidates contended for the nomination. sing Board, as was proper. This bill then hung in the balance very much as they lemental to the first, and enables the did subsequently for the Presidency, and it was only by means, of a tacit com- could have been reached, and the Commispromise and union among the opponents of Mr. BLAINE that the latter was defeated in Convention. Less than two weeks later the Democrats assembled at St. Louis, and there ensued a struggle equally determined, but Tammany was on hand with its Chief for its the HAYES Electoral vote was awarded by candidate, and it set out to purchase the prize it could not win by honorable means. The friends of Mr. HENDRICKS were afterward conciliated by offering him the second place on the ticket. Now the campaign was fairly opened. The Republicans had an advantage in that

the better elements of the party had triumphed at Cincinnati in the nomination of Gov. HAYES, but they could not rid themselves entirely of the responsibility for certain abuses sure to fasten upon any party after a long tenure of power. The Democrats made "reform" the catchword of their campaign, but the hollowness of the pretense became boldly apparent to intelligent people from the character of the intriguing politician who headed their ticket and the disreputable agencies employed in urging his claims. Pennsylvania having abandoned its October election, the battle-ground seemed to be in Ohio and Indiana, and it was hoped that the preliminary elections in those States would so sure-ly forecast the result of the Presidential contest that the country would be relieved from any severe strain between October and November. But these elections left the strife as uncertain as before. One went Republic-an by a small majority and the other Demo-cratic by a small majority. So the fight had to be renewed with energy by both sides. The Democrats now started out on their "still-hunt" under the personal direction of their Presidential candidate. The South was expected to return the entire Electoral vote or TILDEN and HENDRICKS, by foul means if it was not possible by fair means, and there was a calculation and arrangement to capture Wisconsin to add to New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Indiana among the Northern States. The Republicans, perforce, abandoned some of the Southern States which would have voted for HAYES and WHEELER, if a full and free vote could have been se cured. This was true of Mississippi and Alabama. But in Florida, Louisiana, and

concerned than in any preceding ion involving the Presidency. The election involving the research; leaders of both parties to some extent, particularly of the Democratic party, what they could to excite partisan passi and appealed in the strongest terms to the ready resentment of the American people to anything like cheating. Gradually all the States dropped out of account except Loui-siana. There it was admitted the Democrats had deposited several thousand more ballots than the Republicans, but the Re-turning Board of the State, under authority of the law of the State, after purging the returns of the frauds, found a majority of the legal votes for the Republican Electors.
It now became evident that the Democrate

ntended to resist the counting of Lo vote, which gave HATES his majority. But how? The Constitution of the United States failed to stipulate in express terms who should count the vote. One House of Congress was Republican and the other Dem-ocratic, and they could not agree upon any previous mode of counting. Here was dead-lock, which either threatened usurpa tion on the part of one House in Congres or an enforced resort to a new election, with an interregnum of several months. In the one case there would have been open revolution; in the other case anarchy, with the most threatening possibilities. The country was appalled. Business was suspended There was terror in the hearts of all me who hoped for peace. It was at this junct ure that McCharr, of Iowa, introduced his resolution for a joint committee of confer-ence to devise a means for counting the Electoral vote. That Committee, with but a single dissenting voice, reported the scheme for the Electoral Commission, which was adopted by a union of the two parties, but one Democrat voting against it in the Ser ate and only eighteen in the House.

The details of the organization of the Electoral Commission are sufficiently familiar. It was an agreement for arbitration ac-cording to the law and facts. The ablest men representing both parties were chosen to serve on it, and the ablest lawyers in the country argued the case. There has virtualy been but one decision by this Commiss yiz.: that Congress has not, and hence the Commission had not, the authority to set aside or interfere with the constitutional right of the States to appoint their Electors in their own way. To take the case of Louisiana as an illustration : That State has by law constituted a Returning Board and conferred upon it judicial powers to scrutinize the returns of the State and purge them of fraud and irregularities. The Presidential Electors of Louisiana are appointed by a majority of the votes as found and certified by this Returning Board. The Electoral Commission decided that Congress had not the power stitution; and, however the Democrats may resent this decision now when it happens to bring them defeat, the day will come when they will recognize its wisdom and rejoice that no precedent has been established for

We have no disposition to hold the Demo cratic party responsible for the dastardly effort that was made by a band of Congressional desperadoes to violate the compac and law as soon as it became evident that TILDEN would not be declared President by the Commission to which they had assented The conspiracy has failed, and RUTHERPORD B. HAYES will become the President of the United States, peacefully and honorably. The present cry of "Fraud! fraud!" suggested by rage, will not last long, for it has no basis. The Commission decided accord-ing to law, as it was bound to do, and it was empowered by Congress to give a full, clear, and honest title to the Presidency. The case, on its merits, turned on Louisiana. Had the Co scrutinize the popular vote of Louisiana, it would have been months before a decision sion would have defeated the purpose for which it was created, since a new election would have been necessary. As it is, the question of the preponderance of fraud in that State is necessarily an open one, with the advantage on the Republican side that the Returning Board according to law after purging the popular votes of the fraud that had been committed; but it cannot in any case be maintained that Harm' title to the Presidency is deficient in any essential.

THE GRANGER DECISIONS. The Supreme Court of the United States has, by decisions in a series of cases, affirmed substantially the right and authority of the Legislatures of the States to establish maximum rates to be charged by railroads for the transportation of freight and passengers within the territorial jurisdiction of such States. Cases involving this principle were taken to the Supreme Court on appeals from the States of Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, and from Illinois, and in each case the constitutionality of the State legislation is affirmed by the Supreme Court, all the Judges concurring except Justice Field. This is the end of a long controversy which at one time promised to be an angry one, but which practically has lost much of its consequence because of the financial changes which have occurred. This legislation had its origin in the unquestionable extortions of the railways. For several years following the War the majority of the roads were run on the principle that there must be divi-dends amounting at least annually to 10 per cent. To do this, money was borrowed to perquisites and salaries to the officers and large dividends to stockholders, there came a necessity for demanding enormous and excessive rates for the transportation of freight, and this was more especially on rontes where there was no competition and but one road to market. The aim of the railways was to get the greatest possible sum of money for the least possible service. They preferred to run one train of ten cars a given distance for \$1,000 than to run ten trains the same distance at \$600 each. The accommodation of the public was left out of sight altogether, Alabama. But in Florida, Louisiana, and South Carolina they struggled bravely against the Rifle Clubs, the Regulators, the "bull-dozers," intimidators, and murderers. On the morning of the 8th of November it was certain that Thark and Hexanerers, would have 184 Electoral votes, and several States—notably Florida, Louisiana, and South Carolina—were still in doubt.

At this point, where ordinarily a Presidential campaign is ended, the struggle of 1876 had but just begun. Up to this time the chief interest had been confined to the professional politicians on either side, and, if anything, there had been less popular excitement than usual in a Presidential strug-

many points and in drawing off trains Judicial proceedings against the companies carried the whole question to the Supreme

The panie had altered the complexion of the railroad monopoly. It revolutionized the transportation business. It had reduced railway securities and railway credits. It had put one-half the railway mileage of the country into practical bankruptcy. It swept many hundred millions of railway stock out of existence, and suspended interest in as many millions of other forms of indebted-ness. Railroads have become an article of merchandise sold regularly at auction, not by capital stock, but according to value, including a preferred portion of debt. The expenss of running railways have been reduced; dividends are fewer and smaller. Retrench-ment has become essential to life; business is sought; and railways now transport prop-erty in such increased quantities that, could ings would discount those of the most prolific onanza. The rates have so fallen that the popular complaint which led to State legis-

ation no longer exists.

Nevertheless, the decisions of the Cour are no less important as determining the principle of constitutional power. For the resent, each State may establish maximum rates, to be considered reasonable, beyond which the transportation companies shall not exact, for the carriage of passengers and reight. Railroad companies and the people will now both recognize the principle as set tled, and with such unanimity by the courts as to preclude all probability of a change during the next half century. panies will now understand the obligations under which they hold their chartered privieges; and, though the controversy has practically ceased, the establishment of the constitutional question will serve as a guide to all parties whenever an occasion arises here-

AMERICAN MEATS IN ENGLAND. growing trade in American meats which has recently sprung up in Great Britain, and have explained the method of transporting fresh meats by refrigerating processes. These processes have been perfectly successful, and there is now no longer any difficulty in tak-ing a carcass, slaughtered in this country, and landing it in Liverpool in a sweet and fresh condition. When it is removed from the steamer's refrigerator, however, into mediately or it spoils. For a time this difficulty stood in the way of an immediate derelopment of the trade, but this has been overcome, or will be, by a plan proposed by Mr. TALLERMAN, which a stock company is to put into immediate operation. The plan, which is given in detail elsewhere, contemplates the erection of an immense refrigerafor building, covering an acre in extent, which will be one vast, cold, dry air-chamber, and will continue exactly the same conditions to which the meat was subjected on the ocean voyage. As soon as it arrives it will be placed in this building. Exactly how long it will keep fresh by this own that it will keep long enough for market purposes without having to be forced upon it for immediate sale.

Thus far everything looks favorable for he American mest trade with Europe, but a new contingency has arisen which may seriously disturb it. The English have not only een very quick to seize upon and adopt the American plan of preserving meats, but they are about to avail themselves of the widest apdication of it by extending it all over Europe. One of the heaviest trading firms in Lond is about to fit up its Mediterranean steamers for bringing meat from Spain. The Austrians have also agreed to deliver meat in London within three days by the same process Times intimates that the same arrangements can be made with Russia, where meat can be bought very cheap. The Austrian arrange-ment would tap the great Hungarian plains cattle, and, in general, the English plan will utilize the mest-producing power of Europe, thus introducing a most formidable competitor with the American trade in meat, as there is now in wheat, and one that may run us out, especially by the great advantage it has in distance and cheapness of freights, if not also in prices. As an offset, however, we have the advantage of cheap land and labor and illimitable productive powers, and it is an open question whether the Continent, with its crowded population, can supply mea in such large quantities as to drive us out the field altogether.

THE ANIMUS OF THE FILIBUSTERS. The animus of the desperate and riotous filibusters in Congress and of the howling mob out of Congress, in opposing the findings of the Electoral Commission, in seeking to delay the count of the vote beyond the 4th of March, and, failing in that, to inaugurate revolution and social anarchy, is now clearly apparent. Washington has been filled with a gang of bummers and desperadoes from every part of the country ever since the arbitration upon the Electora vote commenced. It is composed of the partisan scum which is bred in every community, and which in times of social agitation always floats on the surface. These ravenous partisans have been waiting all winter in Washington, expecting to get offices. They had already parceled out the plunder in their own expectations, and were ready to seize the offices and enjoy them. They quartered themselves upon the saloon make repairs and cover operating expenses, and boarding-houses, and, when they were and, between the exactions in the way of not engaged in threatening and bulldozing Republican and egging on Democratic mem bers, they spent their time in card-playing, whisky-drinking, and hurrahing for Tilden. They were loud in their asseverations of "representing the party," as such creaturalways are. They abused the Commission to which they were originally opposed. They were in favor of bulldozing th Electoral business through Congress, and urged upon the Democratic members that the House should count Tuden in, in the Tammany way. As time went on, however, and Thorn's chances faded out, and State after State was counted for Harrs, they became desperate. They rushed to the Dem came desperate. They rushed to the Democratic papers and filled them with editorials, letters, and dispatches of the most malignant description, assailing Republicans, abusing the Supreme Court, flinging mud at the Electoral Commission, but principally singling out for their vengeance those Democratic members of the House who had the manliness to shide by their account.

Gen. KEENAN, its editor, and sent over the

and venom : But for this But for this outrage of the supreme law, this diagrace of the Supreme Bench, this shame of the American nation, the men at Washington, chosen to represent the American people, who, like craven cowards and traitors, abandoned their trust and abdusted their function in favor of a collection of political quacks and judicial harlots, are and will be held responsible. They knew that Bradler and Strone, and the beef-witted lows pilgarlic were partisans of the most bigoted sort. They knew that these two men were appointed to the Supreme Bench to perpetrate a mean and mercenary outrage against public justice in the interest of certain swindling railroad speculators, and that they did the dirty work of their owners unfinchingly. Yet to men of their character they This howling mob of disappointed, des-perate partisans was under the leadership of a frantic minority in the Lower House, whose

infamous course was inspired by the same causes, or perhaps we should have said that this minority was under the leadership of the hungry lobby outside, and the two combined kept up the factious, riotous, and vicious opposition until daylight began to glimmer, and the President of the Senate had officially declared the election of Mr. HAYES, when they slunk away to their holes. The Congressional mob, headed by such blatherskites as CAULFIELD and SPRINGER, was mainly composed of men whose time is out, and who, not being re-elected, expected, like the outside elements of the gang, a large They had their eyes upon the foreign mis-sions, the post-offices, the route, pension, and Indian agencies, the gaugerships, and the numerous other opportunities for spoils.

These they have lost also, and must now return home to face the indignation their constituents and find themselves parred out of all future candidacies. They have the advantage of a salary to get home on, in which respect they differ from their outside friends, who now find themselves stranded in boarding-houses and whisky-shops, in arrears for food and liquor, seedy, hungry, and on the verge of individual bankruptcy. The wretched mob will probably find some means of getting home. A few may get some temporary employment about the House of Representatives, but the great majority of them must get home as they best can, and resume their old way of getting a living by dead-beating upon the community at large, running ward caucuses, and manipulating ballot-boxes. Their mission of officeseeking under the National Administration is at an end, and there is reason for general congratulation that it has proved abortive.

GERMAN DISUNION.

The Pall Mail Budget of Feb. 9 contains an article upon "Disunion in Germany," the tenor of which is to show that there is a prospect of a dismembership of the German Empire. The writer asserts that the result of the recent elections are discouraging to the supporters of the Empire, and indicate that a large body of the Germans wish for disunion, and that the enthusiasm with which the Prussian King was declared Emperorafter the Franco-German War has waned. He claims that in the Protestant middle cla alone there is a majority which desires to maintain the fruits of that conflict; that the Roman Catholics are unanimous in their determination to destroy the Imperial Government: and that the Conservatives and Socialists will join hands with them at the first opportunity. He attributes this feeling not to any preference of Germans for politi-cal anarchy, but to the mistaken action of their rulers, especially of Bismanck, who in the first place "flushed by his triumph, first over Austria and next over France, fancied himself capable of overthrowing an older and more subtle Power than either, and entered upon his famous conflict with the plained, allow alcohol for use ducted himself towards Socialism, which was a power in Germany before the Union was formed, that "he has driven many towards that extreme by his violent opposition to every form of political freedom." The ef-fects of this disuniting power he contemplates as follows:

In the first place, it weakens the hands of the party which has hitherto most persistently fought for liberty. The Progressists have not been so uninfluential stany previous person of their history; and their terror of Socialism on the one hand, and Ultramontanism on the other, will com-pel them, in spite of themselves, to act, as a rule, with the timid National Liberals. The latter, alwith the timid National Liberals. The latter, al-ways the humble servants of Prince Bismanck, will now be more submissive than ever, not ven-turing to do more than raise a feeble protest at any new manifestation of his despotic temper. What is apparently before Germany, then, in the imme-diate future is a still more repressive system of government than that with which she is already too familiar, accompanied by increased desire on the part of the enemies of the Empire to let no op-portunity site of injuring and undermining it. tunity slip of injuring and undermining it.

The premises of this writer are partially correct, but his deductions are nearly if not entirely wrong. There is no doubt that the German Ultramontanes are dissatisfied with BISMARCK'S course towards them, and bitterly detest the man. There is also a bitter feel-ing among the Socialists who represent German Communism, but are not destructives. Their bitterness of feeling, however, is not directed against the Empire. It has grown out of social questions, the tenure of land, and the hard times, which have been as severe upon Germany as upon other countries. The people of Alsace-Lorraine would undoubtedly favor this dismember-ment, for, although they were once Germans, they became thoroughly denationalized dur-ing their long alliance with France. There are a few Danes in Schleswig-Holstein and some Poles on the east shore who do not like the Empire and would be glad to see it disrupted, but they differences or dislikes, however, go to the root of dismemberment. The vast majority of the German people have not the slightest of the German people have not the slightest idea of splitting up the Empire into its original, petty, fragmentary States. The extreme demands of the extremists would probably contemplate nothing more than a change in the Pramiership, a repeal of some of the more odious Falck laws, and more favorable legislation as to the tenure of lands. The view which the Budget takes is a superficial one. However, much the Germannic in the Ge a superficial one. However much the Ger-mans may dislike Bismanck's personal government and the principle of force which he applies to every measure, they do not dislike German unity. The Budget evidently takes its peculiar view of the situation because it

be so. manliness to abide by their covenant, to keep their plighted faith, and to resist any effort of the filibusters to prolong and delay the count. The following extract from a recent article in the Chicago Times, written by one of these hungry brutes or dictated to

lished by the late Board and inexorably in-sisted upon, has been the subject of con-tinued complaint and criticism. To the complaint from this city the rest of the State has been indifferent, because the trade in the rest of the State has been exempt from the inspection by the officers of the State. Of the 96,000,000 bushels of grain coming to Chicago annually, but a small proportion comparatively is received from Illinois. The whole Northwest sends its grain to this city. The State inspection, therefore, in Chicago applies to the grain purchased by the trade in this city or sent here by the owners in other States. The interest of the State and of this city is to encourage this shipment of grain to Chicago, and one of the means is to offer higher prices in this city than is paid elsewhere. But the State inspection, so far as it can, discriminates against this city, by rendering it unprofitable to send grain here. The persons appointed Commissioners are well known throughout the State. Mr. SMITH, of Bloomington, is thoroughly conversant with the agricultural interests of Illinois. He comes from the centre of the State, in the heart of the corn-producing district, and enjoys the universal confidence district, and enjoys the universal confidence of the whole people. Mr. Oberly, who comes from Cairo, is an able, intelligent, and practical man, capable of reaching sound judgments on all questions arising within the jurisdiction of the Board. Mr. Boguz is of Chicago, a thorough man of ousiness details, and experienced in the Legislature of the State, who will make a most efficient officer. He will be of service to the Board, especially in the warehouse and grain inspection department of its business, and will be able to present to that Board, as they have not been presented before, the imper-fections of the inflexible rules for inspection so long and persistently adhered to by pas Commissioners. The three gentlemen will constitute a Board of Commissioners which will undoubtedly commend itself to the pop-

ular judgment, and, while being vigorou

and energetic, will be just and fair in all its

farmers of the West by the taxation that prevents them from selling their corn to home manufacturers have attracted wide attention. We have received numerous inquiries for further information. We give this today, in a communication in another column, signed "Zea Mays," and written by one of the leading chemists of Chicago. In this letter it is shown, on the authority of an expert, that if the tax on alcohol were remitted as to spirits employed in manufac-tures, the farmers of Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Iowa, and other corn-producing States, would be able to sell their corn, in the shape of granulated grape-sugar, to the manufa-turers of vinegar, packed meats, tobace wine, beer, confectionery, blacking, and other articles. Grape-sugar is an indispen-sable material to the manufacturers of these articles. A bushel of corn will produce thirty pounds of grape-sugar, and by the use of alco-nol these thirty pounds of grape-sugar can be converted into about twenty-seven pounds of granulated sugar. And the granulate sugar, on account of the greater ease of handling it, and other properties, is much more desirable than the ungranulated grapesugar. In the manufacture of packed meats for instance, the grape-sugar in block pre-sents mechanical difficulties that prevent its ise, practically. The manufacture of gr sugar from corn is already an establi success in this country, as our correspondent shows. But the granulated product, which can only be procured by the use of alcohol. would have a much wider application in the arts. But, taxed as it is at present, alcohol cannot be used in the manufacture. Great Britain and other countries, as we have exicy by this Government would add millions of dollars annually to the profits of the farmers of the Great West. The granu lated grape-sugar is worth six cents a pound, and the present policy of our revenue system deprives the farmer of access to a market which could afford to pay him much more than the present market price for corn, since it could sell the corn in the shape of sugar for \$1.62 per bushel. The tax on alcohol, which is itself a product of corn, also prevents Americans from competing with foreigners in the manufacture of perfumes and of quinine from cinchona bark. We shall revert to these industries a some other time. We have thus shown how seriously our Government discriminates against the farmer. It not only prevents him from selling his corn to manufa of alcohol for use in the arts, but forbids the corn itself to be manufactured by the aid of alcohol into a sugar that would be of the widest application in the industrial arts of

It is impossible at this distance and at this time to understand fully the condition of the appropriation bills before Congress, nor to say whether they will pass or not within the imited time left between now and the close of the session. All the appropriations for of the session. All the appropriations for the support of the Government up to June 30, 1877, were made last year. The appro-priation bills before Congress at this time are for the support of the Government for the year beginning July 1, 1877. Even if Congress should adjourn without passing any or all of them, there would be no immediate inconvenience until July next, and before that time there can be a special session of Congress convened. In case there be a failare to make the appropriations, such a spe-cial session will be a necessity. During the last month the time of both Houses of Congress has been occupied with the question of the Electoral count, to the exclusion of almost all other matters, and it is questionable, therefore, whether the appropriation bills have or will receive the attent sary to their enactment. In case a special session be needed, it can be held in the last of May or June, after present extraordinary excitemen shall have passed away. An immediate session would possibly continue the bitterness engendered during the late struggle in Congress, and the country needs rest and peace. The President, therefore, if the occasion for an article of the struggle in the str casion for an extra session shall arise, will probably not convene Congress for a few months, nor until he has familiarized himself with the details of the situation, and has arranged and settled in his own mind the policy of his Administration in various particulars, and be prepared to lay that policy before Congress and the country. casion for an extra session shall arise, will

When ALEXIS was to this country, when ALEXIS was in this country, six years ago, he called on the President, and was most outrageously snubbed, for a reason wholly without justification. This time ALEXIS gives ULTSEES a wide berth. We yenture the pre-

this century, namely, the official the election of HAYES and WE ington editor of that paper, Corporal Kai He was at his post as usual, and gave wa to his associate that the declaration was made before morning. If the latter, over by the weakness of his many years, chose notice he had received, surely Corporal K is not responsible. KHENAN, no doubt, nated by telegraph until long after de and his dispatches will duly appear Times of this morning.

The Richmond (Va.) Whig says that it was ters to extremes, adding

MONTGOMERY BLAIR at their head, started it Union, a new paper, in Washington, with a grefiourish of trumpets, about five weeks age. In Union announces that it will suspend publication on Monday, the 5th of March, the inaugur to be the mouthpiece of a ring of off at the Capital; but the defeat of T The New York Sun says: "The Po

people were amused, but not surprises, withey heard that RUTHERFORD B. HATEL nephew of his uncle BERCHARD, was to be 6

Yes, they must have been in an extreme state astonishment. He had twice been elected for ernor of Ohio, and had served through his was terms before he became a clizzen of French. We it the thought of a third term that troubled his neighbors? HAYES by 185-just enough to a dot; Trus

184—just one short. It makes all'th ence between a "peer" and a "vassal." Old WELLS will be released from the Butile on the Lord's Day. He will then be a peer and cease to be a vassal.

The heir-apparent of the British Royal family has his mild blue eye fixed upon Australia, and is said to meditate a descent upon that hapless confinest.

The public functionaries may as well be ordered.

visiting his friends in Philadelphia, of has a large number. He was born near Ha that State, and lived there until he had atte The Rev. Joseph Cook, the new mi

of Boston, made an interesting allusio the other-day. He said he was a he more than hinted in allusion to a beaut more than hinted in allusion to a beautiful Gre profile he had seen that there was a soft spot to The Boston Globe publishes the fullest and mor

want of faith to introduce a reporter to the inmeetings and reproduce the substance of sations that passed there. actions that passed there.

Chief-Justice Waite sat for a bust to Miss Vimi Ream during the progress of a church fair in Washington recently. Some of the newspapers seem think it was undignised of the Chief Justice to a hibit himself at a fair, and a church fair at this as a model; but the offense, if any there were, on sisted principally in allowing Miss Ream, who standing among artists is very low, to make a labust of him.

A metition has been circulated in New York and

bust of him.

A potition has been circulated in New York praying for the appointment of Thomas C. Plat. of Oswego, as Postmaster-General in the Calinsi of President Hayes. The New York Times say the petition is "a piece of unqualified imperinesee," and adds: "Leaving out of sight the record of its man, which is as unsavory as his abilities are entemptible, it is an insult to Gen. Hayes set as abuse of partisan privilege to assume that the sett President will need any such prempting to make a wise selection of his immediate advisors."

Gustave Dore—the hardest worked man in Paris—

Gustave Dore—the hardest worked man is Pat-takes his rest characteristically every Sund-night by entertaining fifty friends amid a perior tumult of good-fellowship. His family makes to goodly proportion of the number, including the generations, all living in the patriarchal management generations, all living in the patriarchal mans of the invited guests some are scientists, some erary men, and some artists. With the last clus is not quite on the best of terms, having, it is a proceeded on the erroneous and monstrous pring ple of producing beautiful works with no these to explain them.

pie of producing occanital works what as to explain them.

The somewhat intolerant English Bisbop of Lincoin has lately addressed to Sir Astonio Braighalr-splitting letter, in which he objects, on a distinct grounds, to the use of bags for collects money at the offertory. He says that the law the Church prescribes "a decent hasin"; that usage of the ancient Church was otherwise; the scurrilous newspaper-scraps can be put in the bags; that Scripture is against it; and that it men shirk their duty by not being compelled give publicly. This same Bishop, Dr. Wordworth, some time ago made himself famous by o jecting to the placing of a tombetone with it word "Rev." on it over the body of a Wesley minister. Notwithstanding his genius for hall

word "Rev." on it over the body of a Wesleys minister. Notwithstanding his genius for hair-splitting, it is not understood that his discess particularly abounds in the Christian graces.

In an interesting article on Charles Lamb, recently published in the London Times, it is maintained that injury has been done his memory by the screening of his single frailty—that of intenses ance—from public discussion. The writer of the article maintains that Lamb's articles frequently suffered in consequence of his habits, and that unevenness in them due to this condition is is some cases plainly discernible. It is a questionalise, says the critic, whether Lamb was not fortunate in having flourished early in the century, when newspaper-writing was comparatively as inknown art. In this respect he somewhat recember N. P. Willis—"the famous American penaysliner"—who acquired reputation mainly through

respect to his private fortunes, which stood to be considerable, he can have 3 Any time that he chooses to add \$100, 0 000 to his resources he can write, or a written, a volume of Manottra, as Gahas done, the pecuniary returns from which the contract of the contract of

STATE AF Passage in the Ill of Mr. Kehoe'

The Measure Re First Time in t

er Hous A Bill Introduced ern Penitentiar

ney to Investig Monopo The House, After I Week's Work, A

Monday

Resolutions Introdu

The Governor of Ind to Certify to Rece lative Appoints

Final Adjournment of of Minnesota Ye ILLINOI SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 2

this morning announced Measay, and Wentworth as the Sel investigate the attempt of the gang to builduse and b ley gang to buildoze pushing their job here. ley gang to buildous and or pushing their job here.

GAS COMPANIES

Mr. Pinney introduced the for the service of the Legislature of the State of the Legislature of the State were served may, in times of great finite the present, be the means charging high and exorbitant price with the service of the Legislature of the State; and the State; and prescribe and regulate is everal corporations organized up of the laws of the State; and weighted the State; and weighted the service of the State; and composed of the State; and weighted the service of the State, for the purplining and lighting said cities will whereas, it is charged and by odd and worthy citizens, reside that said gas organizations are emprices for gas; therefore be it Baseleed, by the House of Besteley of the Senate, be appoint these compliaints, and ascertain hower thousand feet for gas, how much ufacture gas, and what prott is may gas companies of the several citiwant managers of daily or week!

gas companies of the several cities have been the said various cities have been the said various cities have been the said various cities have been the said committee may seem fit. Resolved, That said Committee empley counsel, send for witnestake testimony, and conduct this investigation the same se in report to the Legislature without THE FIRM COMMISSIONED came up again this morning on and the House was threatened when piscatorial discussion and and

reading, and passed.

The bill to amend Sec. 9 o
Debtors' act was passed. It is
A bill for an act to amend an ac
act concerning insolvent debtor
Sacrios 1. Se it enacted by i
State of Illinois, represented is
sembly, That Sec. 9 of the act
concerning insolvent debtors." a
1872, be so amended as to read
after full investigation, it sha
courts that the debtor has made
complete schedule of all his es
which he may be owing at the tim

complete schedule of all his est which he may be owing at the tim sec. 5 of the act to which this and has not fraudulently convey otherwise disposed of some part a design to secure the same to hir rand his creditors, or has not wiexpended his goods, funds, or esthereof, for the purpose of defrantit shall be the duty of the Court set out to the debtor such propint some fit person to act adottor, and such debtor shall in dorsement upon such schedule, the Court may direct, assign to said estate, except such as shall nated as exempt from execution so much of said estate as may ill the debts, interest, costs and schedule mentioned. Said Assign the superformance of his trust as such ditions of said bond and the secure of the bond of the bond to be such as the and approve."

Mr. Sexton introduced a b person to appear as an attorney of the Peace unless he shot licensed as such. Under the Chicago and elsewhere, a lot could not secure admission to court of record act as lawyer business for themselves multi

Township BLECT
This afternoon Mr. Easton or read for the first time Mr. bill, to-day passed by the Second for the first time and or read for the first time and the first ti

miles per hour.

Mr. Morrison, of Morgan, appropriating \$75,000 for build the Insane-Asylum at Jackson Grand Jury system.

Mr. Wilkinson introduced a Grand Jury system.

Mr. Merritt introduced a b present Board of Railroad and missioners out of office, and duties to Governor, Auditor, State.

State.

MINES.

Goodrich's Mining bill, after cussion, passed. It provides the County Board in counties coal mines of a Mine I uspect shall be fixed by the County also provides that, in mines of excapement-shafts shall be fixed from the time such min Where the mine is of more depth, the escapement shafts within two years from the tim rating of such mine shall beding of such mine shall beding the shall be sha

rating of such mine shall beer
ETHER INDISCREET O
The question of procurif speaker Shaw was again brou moon on a resolution introduce providing for the appointment of three to arrange for procut The resolution was lost.

Mr. Fosbender offered a resemble the order for Tuesday. Beard of State-House Commitispensed with until the peother appropriation, the \$3.5 by the Constitution having a LEVER.

Mr. Matthews offered a resemble the content of the content

sen he calls on the new President sects he will be treated with a becomes the old frierdamp that all between the great Emptre and bits. It is not yet forgotten that at Britain and France were seriof espousing the cause of the speror of Russia intervened in sent his fleet to American waters him case of necessity.

Times has never claimed, so far to be a respectable journal; but in season and out of season, as accepaper. "The news, and in en its incessant cry. We see ire, in view of the constant pro-

cen its incessant cry. We are re, in view of the constant proe venerable editor, that his rey morning should have failed to the most important events of mely, the official declaration of HAYES and WHERLER by the United States. The Tamountion of the fact in all Only the Chicago Thea, important journals in failed to have the news, the popular indugnation at this say on the part of the Times, we will be attributed to the Washthat paper, Corporal KERNAN, at as usual, and gave warning that the declaration would be ming. If the latter, overcome of his many years, chose to reoffice to his bed, in spite of the eived, surely Corporal KERNAN in decired, surely Corporal KERNAN in the will long after daylight; hes will duly appear in the ming.

(Va.) Whig says that it

the South, successful resisthoped for; and Mr. Hawirr,
fiter all, did not declare his
t upon the part of the Demirrights by a resort to arms
aimed by Southern men that
g quietly on in the event of
take no part in the struggle,
never been a special admirer of
ta, or of the principles and
mocratic party North or South.

at their head, started the
n Washington, with a great
ts, about five weeks ago. The
that it will suspend publicahe 5th of March, the inauguraw President. It was intended ece of a ring of office-brokers the defeat of TILDEN left i, and, as there will be no

I twice been elected Gov-d served through his two a citizen of Fremoni. Was aird term that troubled his

released from the Bastile He will then be a peer and

SONAL.

of Minnesota, has been Philadelphia, of whom he was born near Harrisburg, here until he had attained his

n had the bad taste and

Mr. Matthews offered a resolution, which was stopted, reciting that in thirteen years illimobal paid \$183,000,000 in taxes to the General Government: that this is many times more than as been naid by Arkansas. Mississippi, and Louisiana, which have enjoyed appropriations as the construction of levees; and the resolution instruct our Senators, and request our voters, making twenty-five in all. Now there

Mr. Fountain introduced a bill appropriating \$200,000 for the erection of a Southern Penitentiary. The bill provides for the appointment of three Commissioners to select the site, etc. The bill provides that the new Penitentiary shall be located south of the line of the Toledo & Wabash Railroad.

A Bill Introduced for a South-

raised a breeze in the Senate which broke this morning.

Mr. Robinson took the floor and introduced the bill over again, with amendments. He charged that the Committee on Municipalities, and that Mr. Kehoe, the Chairman of that Committee, couldn't be induced to bring the Committee, couldn't be induced to bring the Committee together to act upon the bill. He charged, in substance, that Mr. Kohoe was burying the bill in his Committee.

Mr. Kehoe retorted that it was Mr. Robinson who had pocketed the bill. He had obtained it from him (Kehoe) to amend, and had carried it for about three weeks, so that it couldn't be gotten before the Committee.

Mr. Robinson retorted that he had even humiliated himself by going to the Chairman of the Municipalities Committee to report on the bill.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., March 2.—William Ealy, who stabbed on the street Tuesday night, died this afternoon, and the deposition of the dying man was taken. Alex Sunderland, a young ruffian of the town, has been arrested as the murderer He admits having a quarrel with Ealy, but denies the stabbing.

Samuel Putney, the forger of checks, and Frank McGinnis, operator in bogus mortgages, were sentenced to State's Prison by Recorder Swift this afternoon. Putney gets ten and McGinnis twelve years. The sentences are regarded as severe, but just.

GOV. WILLIAMS

MINNESOTA.

CLOSING WORK OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

St. Paul, Minn., March 2.—The legislativ

Sr. Paul, Minn., March 2.—The legislative session closed this noon. During the night sitting both Houses adopted a resolution recommending peaceful submission to the results of the Electoral count. The House passed it unanimously. In the Senste there was only one negative vote. Among the bills enacted in the closing hours were a memorial for a lighthouse on Stannard Rock, Lake Superior; authorizing the Governor to appoint special railway policemen authorized to arrest gamblers, etc.; to incorporate the Minnesota Express Company, intending to operate between here and the Black Hills, via Bismarck.

WISCONSIN.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

MADISON, Wis., March 2.—A resolution to

pay the Chicago Times liberally for biographi

cal notices of members of the Legislature, after discussion, was killed by 50 to 2. A large num ber of bills passed both Houses of the Legisla-ture, but nothing of particular importance.

CRIME.

CARELESS SHOOTING,

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

St. Louis, Mo., March 2.—A shooting scrape

at the Southern Hotel, just after supper this evening, has created a lively sensation. John

Sherman, a well-known sporting-man, who mar-ried a niece of Schuyler Colfax, and is said to

be related to the General of the Army, became

involved in a quarrel with William A. Garesche, a young gentleman who moves in the highest social carcies, at a Turkish bath-room during the afternoon. A duel was talked of, and the parties met at the Southern Hotel to arrange the pre-liminaries, but, before this could be done, the quarrel was renewed, and Sherman pulled out an English Trenter pistol and blazed away, firing three shots at Garesche, all of which lodged in the wall, one of them inflicting a slight scalp wound. There were 200 persons in the rotunda of the hotel at the time, all luckily escaping. Both parties were arrested and released, as neither party would prefer charges against the other.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 2.—Gov. Cullom today granted a pardon to Daniel Webster and

at the October term of the Pike County Circuit

DETROIT, MICH.

SILVER.

bas refused to issue commissions to the recently-elected Trustees of the Blind, Deaf and Dumb, and Insane Asylums because they were elected in joint convention of the Legislature, and not by a concurrent vote of both Houses, as pro-vided by law. This leaves the Democratic in-cumbents in the positions for two years longer. Report of the Congressmen and Experts Appointed to Investigate the Subject.

Causes of the Recent Change in Rela-tive Values of Gold and Silver.

Effect of the Change upon the Productive Industries of the World.

The Pall in the Price of Silver Not Due to Over-Production of the Metal.

But Caused by Its Demonetization i Germany and Other Countries.

Assisted by Reduced Asiatic Wants and Eraggerated Bonance

A Restoration of the Double Standard the Only Remedy for Existing Evils.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.-The following are the conclusions of the report of the Silver Commission, which was presented to Congress to-day, signed by Senator Jones, of Nevada, and Bogy, Representatives Willard and Bland, and the Hon. William S. Groesbeck. The first question relates to the causes of the recent change in the relative the recent change in the relative value of gold and silver, and the effect of that change upon trade, commerce, finance, and the productive interests of the country. The Commission concur in the following opinion of the British Silver Commission of 1876, that the recent increase in the production of silver is not one of the principal causes of the decline in its relative value. Notwithstanding the late rise in the production of silver as compared with gold, its proportion to gold is still considof the period when the proportion was three to one, and the conclusion seems justified that a review of the relations of metals in times past shows that the fall in the price of silver is

NOT DUE TO ANY EXCESSIVE PRODUCTION as compared with gold. It is not now seriously mentioned anywhere that any recent fact in the production of silver is among the causes of its relative decline.

The causes of the recent change in the re-

Court, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year. The petition asking the pardon is signed by Col. A. C. Matthews, Jeff Orr, the prosecuting attorney, the Hon. O. M. Hatch, Gov. A. A. Glenn, and all the jury who convicted them, and a large number of other citizens. The Governor to-day issued a proclamation offering \$200 for the arrest of Sam B. Crowley, who is charged with shooting and killing David Ferbaugh at Robinson, Crawford County, on Feb. 13. lation of gold and silver are mainly the demonetization of silver by Germany, the United States, and other countries, and the closing of the mints against silver, which resulted from this demonstization. These principal causes were aided by the con-temporaneous diminution of the Asiatic demand for silver, and by the enormous exaggera-tions of the actual and prospective yield of the Nevada silver mines, and the effect of all three causes, principal and accessory,

REACHED ITS CULMINATING POINT in the panic of July, 1876, in the London silver market. Many of these causes are essentially temporary. The Asiatic demand for silver ha already recovered its accustomed force, and the delusions in respect to the Nevada mines no

longer exist.

In the opinion of the Commission, if the United States restore the double standard, the progress of demonetizing silver will

Seminal Pattury, the forger of checks, and Frank Addition, content in back an origane, and provided and provi

It was that condition which enabled England to resume specie payments in 1821. To propose to this country a contest for a gold standard with European nations is to propose to it a disastrous race, reducing the prices of commodities and aggravating the burden of debts, in which all contestants will suffer immensureably, and the victors even more than the vanquished. Senators Boutwell, Representative Gibson, and Prof. Bowen, of Cambridge, report in favor of a single gold standard, restricting the use of silver as money to small coins, with its present or only slightly increased legal-tender limit.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, March 2.—The Hon. Mrs. Norton poetess and novelist, was married yesterday to Sir William Sterling Maxwell, Bart., member of Parliament for Perthshire. The ceremony was performed at the bride's residence. The bride's age is 70, and she is confined to her chair with chronic rheumatism. The groom is 59 years

PROGRESS.

The Senate of the University of London have decided to admit women to medical degrees.

ortune. The motion was rejected—170 to 56.

THE EAST.

RUSSIAN INFLUENCE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, March 2.—It is reported from Constantinople that the Russian Influence is paramount at the Palace. It is thought by no means improbable that Russia might, with the expenditure of a comparatively small fraction of what a war would cost, be able now to obtain all she wants in the most pacific way, or else produce such confusion as would justify almost any

territory.

MOCK TRIALS.

LONDON, March 2.—In the House of Com-LONDON, March 2.—In the House of Commons this afternoon, Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said it was true Tousson Bey and eight others were acquitted by the Commission appointed to investigate the atrocities in Bulgaria. The Secretary of the English Legation at Constantinople considered their acquittal objectionable and contrary to the evidence, and returned to Constantinople. The Government approved his conduct. It ap-The Government approved his conduct. It appears improbable that there will be any more trials.

LONDON, March 2.-The Russian telegrap AONDON, March 2.—The Russian telegraphic agency confirms the statement of the Memorial Diplometious that England has proposed to give the Porte time to carry out the reforms.

The Pasther Lloyd's special from Berlin states that the Porte has already prepared a note for presentation on the conclusion of peace with Montenegro, pointing out that Russian mobilization is an obstacle to reform and fluancial reorganization in Turkey. England is using strong arguments to dissuade the Porte from presenting the note.

INDIA. CALCUTTA, March 2.-Sir Jung Bahadoor is

CHICAGO. The alarm from Box 615 at 12:30 yesterday af-

CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 615 at 12:30 yesterday afternoon was caused by a fire in a three-story frame house, No. 267 West Chicago avenue, owned by H. Felsenthal, and occupied by James Sheehan as a boarding-house. Cause, defective flue in the third story. Damage to building, \$75; to furniture, \$50.

A still alarm to chemical engine No. 1 at 11:30 yesterday morning was caused by a fire in a paint shop at No. 36 Clinton street, owned by A. Tauner. Damage triffing. Cause, boiling over of a pot of oil.

The alarm from Box 26 at 1:40 this morning was caused by the discovery of fire in the four, story and basement marble-front store No. 123 Lake street, occupied on the lower floor by Griesheimer Bros., clothiers, upon the second by a printer who has but recently moved in, and whose name could not be ascertained, and upon the third and fourth floors by L. Hilb & Co., cigar makers and dealers. The fire was discovered by several persons in the neighborhood who notified Officer W. A. Sargent, and caused the alarm to be turned in. It apparently orginated upon the second floor, in the rear, and spread rapidly upwards. The firemen were promptly on hand, and after a few minutes' work no flame and but little smoke were seen. Several of the engines shut down, when suddenly orders came to start up and run the hose to the top of the building, and simultaneously the flame and smoke burst from the upper story, where it had evidently been pent up for some time. After making a desperate effort to gain the mastery, irightening the inhabitants of the St. Charles Hotel, adjoining on the north, out of their wits, it finally gave up to the deluge of water. The adjoining buildings are owned by A. H. Burley and the Stone estate, and were but slightly damaged. Griesheimer Brothers, owing to the care taken of their goods by the Fire Patrol lose, only a small amount, perhaps \$200, which is fully covered by insurance. The printing office loses but little. Hilb & Co. carried a large stock, and lose heavily, at least \$4,000, which is only par

AT CULVER STATION, MICH. AT CULVER STATION, MICH.

Special Dispetch to The 1. 12. 17.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., March 2.—The mills of Begole, For & Co., at Culver Station, on the Mackinaw Division of the Michigan Central, burned yesterday. The property destroyed consisted of a shingle mill, a circular saw-mill, 275, 000 feet of lumber, and two box freight-cars. Loss, \$25,000.

NEAR LAPORTE, IND. Special Depatch to The Tribune.

LaPonte, Ind., March 2.—The dwelling house and barn owned by David McKillips, about eight and parn owned by David McKlings, about eight miles west of here, with all the contents, in-cluding \$212 in money, was entirely destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss about \$2,000. No in-surance. Cause of the fire unknown.

BUJE GLASS AND THE INSANE.

Pricate Letter to a Chicago Lady.

PRILADRIPRIA, Peb. 24.—Maddm: Your favor of Feb. 11 has been only received. You ask my opinion upon the influence of the associated bine and sunlights which have passed through blue and plain glasses upon an insane patient.

I have to remark that masnity is a cerebral discase which may have been produced by various and dissimilar causes. Impressions on the brain are transmitted by the nerves, which I regard as the conductors of electricity and magnetism in the animal body. The passage of blue and aunilights through the associated bins and plain chases BLUE GLASS AND THE INSANE.

evolves heaf and electro-magnetism. These fluids are the vitalizing powers which stimulate and preserve life wherever it exist. They repair the waste of the body, renewing the organs, lissues, and other component parts of it wherever a necessity therefor exists. Thus is one of the functions imposed upon them by the Creater. The fluidity of the blood is due to the electricity which is avoived by the rotation of its globules in the arterial and venous systems of circulation. An introduction of a greater volume of electricity into the blood produces and has the tendency to attenuate and thin its blood, permitting it to permeate into the minutest vessels of the circulation. by which tumors, abscasses, tubercles, and other infamations are removen and the patient relieved. The brain itself is an organ, and the nerves which connect with it are subject to repair by the remedial action of the vitalizing influences of electricity and magnetism. I have recommended for many and magnetism. I have recommended for many years past the introduction into lunatic saylums of my process of using the curstive indusences of blue and smilights upon their patients. I have every hope of the most benesical results that will be derived from its use in such institutions. I may state further that I am informed by one of the Trustees of the Lunatic Asylums in West Philadelphia, under the superintendence of Dr. Kirkbride, blue and plain glasses in association have been introduced. My process has been introduced into asylums of Piedmont, France, and in Prussia, for the relief of insance persons, with marked results. Very respectfully,

N. B.—You may use this letter according to your discretion. Also please inform me of the result of this treatment.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3—1 a. m.—For the Upper Lake region diminishing northeast backing to southerly winds, rising, possibly followed by falling barometer, stationary temperature, and partly cloudy weather.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, March 3.

Time. Bar. The Bu. Wind. Rn. Weath 6:55a. m. 28.17 35 100 N. W. gentie .71 Lt. rsin 11:18a. m. 28.57 35 91 N. W. fresh. ... Lt. snow 2:00p. m. 28.48 30 82 N. W. fresh. ... Cloudy. 3:55p. m. 26:50 38 81 W. fresh. ... Cloudy. 9:00p. m. 28:69 33 98 S. W. fresh. ... Clear. 10:18p. m. 28:73 30 78 S. W. fresh. ... Clear. permometer, 40; minimum, 30, SENERAL OBSERVATIONS. CRICAGO, March 2—Midnigh

Stations. | Bar. | Tar. | Wind. | Rain Wee

BREATHING MIASMA WITHOUT INJURY BREATHING MIASMA WITHOUT INJURY.

There is no exaggeration in the statement that thousands of persons residing from one year's end to another in fever and ague regions on this continent and elsewhere, breathe air more or less impregnated with miasma, without incurring the disease, simply and only because they are in the habit of using Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a preventive. It has frequently happened, and the fact has been amply attested by the parties themselves, that persons surrounded on all sides by neighbors suffering the tortures of this shivering and burning plague, have enjoyed absolute immunity from it, thanks to the protection afforded by the Bitters. Nor is that standard antifebrile cordial less efficacions on remedying than in preventing chills and fever, billous remittents, and disorders of a kindred type. Taken between the paroxyams, it speedily mitigates their violence, and eventually prevents their recurrence. These facts, convincingly established by evidence, appeal with peculiar force to travelers and sojourners in malarious districts.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Keep sells the best and cheapest shirthe world; also collars, elegant styles, quality, \$1.50 per doz., six for 75c. 173 Mac street.

Boland's Aromatic Bitter Wine of Iron is a remedy for nervous debliky, impovershed blood and impaired digestion. Depot, 53 Clark street.

CANCER

CAN BE CURED, All that may be Said to the Contrary

Notwithstanding. The following extraordinary cure of a Cancer, which had been pronounced beyond the reach of medicine by the best medical skill of New England, certainly merits the most profound attention of the medical faculty, many of whom are now daily preserbing VEGETINE in New England, where it has already become firmly established, and is recognized by all classes of people to be the only reliable Blood Purifier.

APPROVED STATEMENT.

APPROVED STATEMENT.

CHARLESTOWN, Mass., March 24, 1800.

Mr. H. R. STEVEN:

Dear Sir: In the year 1800 while residing as Portland, Me., I was afflicted with a Cancer on my nose, which made rapid progress. All of the best physicians there were consulted, without any benefit. For a period of six years it continued to increase and extend, until it was invading my whole system. I suffered the most excruciating pains, until my nose was nearly gone, and I found it was approaching a fast termination. Being hurnt out of house and home by the great street 1800. Bloom of the medical physicians without hope or confidence in relief by any medicine, I finally consented to try It; and only those who have a similar suffering oan resiles my feelings, when, after two months trial, I found the open sore commencing to heal. Gaining confidence that the disease was being successfully combatted by the VROETINE (for I took no other medicine), I faithfully confusited its use, and trially restored.

I am confident if I had used VEGETINE in the early stages of the disease it would have arrested in progress and saved years of great suffering. I desire simply that others may be benefited and attention called to its user niness; and, in the interest of suffering humanity only, i cheerfully add my testimonial to its eatiler soccase in my case; as entirely healed and I enjoy good health. My husband joins with me in approving this statement.

Fully concurring in the above.

JOHN PATTERSON.

The above statement is from one who was a great sufferer for many years, trying many physicians and many

The above statement is from one who was a great surferer for many years, trying many physicians and many remedies, and not finding relief until trying this remedy—the VEGETINE. Does is not conclusively show the searching, cleansing, purifying, and healing qualities of the VEGETINE! Have you any doubt about trying the VEGETINE for diseases of the blood? If you have, reference can be given to over five hundred who have voluntarily given testimony of its curea.

If UEGETINE will relieve pain, cleanse, purify, and eure such thesees, restoring the patient to perfect health after trying different physiciana, many remedies, suffering for years, is it not conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer, you can be cured? Why is this medicine performing such great cured? It works in the blood, in the discusse of great cured? It works in the blood, in the discusse of the proof of the proof

Seventy-one Years of Age. Mg. STEVENS:
Dear Sir: I am 71 years of age; have siffered many years with Kidney Compisient, weakness in my back and stomach. I was induced by friends to try your VKGE-TINE, and I think it the ocst medicine for weakness of the kidneys I ever used. I have tried many remedies for this compilate, and never found so much relief as from the VEGETINE. It strengthens and invigorates the whole system. Many of my acquaintances have taken it, and I betieve it to be good for all the compilants for which it is recommended.
Yours truly,

JOSIAH II, SHERMAN.

Recommend It Heartily.

NEW NOVELTIES.

Hand Country Trunspons

Field, Leiter

STATE & WASHINGTON-STS. Are now opening choice now elties in

SPRING

Dress Goods, in the latest and most novel designs, and ex-quisite colorings.

Drap de Matteline. Vigognes, and Biarettines Mattelasse

in plain and fancy colorings. Knickerbockers. Gazeline Barege, &c., &c.

Also some specialties & beautiful designs for CMI-dren's Dresses.

SPECIALTIES

in French Zephyr, Foulard Cambrics, Organdies, Plain, Colored, and Fancy Percales, Madras, Cheviot and Oxford

SHIRTINGS

CHEAP DRESS GOODS

in all the new styles and colorings: Plains, Plaids, Stripes, Knickerbockers. Mat-telasses, &c., at 12 1-2, 15, 18, 20; 25 cts. and upward.

MILLINERY.

MHM

West End Dry Goods House

JUST RECEIVED. lish, and American Braids, latest shades. Full line of Hats for Misses.

A LARGE INVOICE OF Choice French Flowers, In new and elegant tints and pat

Stylish Novelties Arriving Dai'y. We invite special attention to this department as great attractions and inducements will be offered this

Orders for trimming Hats executed with taste, and promptly at-

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,



ISFFERS' FRENCH CURE FOR CATARRE (USED IN ANY PIPE.)

This original Common Sense and Scientific Remedy for Catarra and its allied disorders, will common facilities to all who will give it a moment's caseled consideration. The second common facilities as a limit of a pipication to every part of the disease, as instituted to a turn, or asket to a common facilities. the as direct in the application to every part of the disease, as illimines to a burn, or salve to a sore. It opens the sir passages, expels calarying secretions, allays inflammation, and has a remarkable socialization of the second passages of the sec

ESPANOLA CIGARS. The subscribers have made arrangements for the ex-crusive sale of the cigars of this well-known and cele-brated brand, manuscetured in Key Wes, and in vite the attention of the public to the full assortance of all the manuscribers of the public to the full assortance of all the manuscribers of the properties of the subscribers of the Industries of the kight-duties on imported Cigars, the proprietor of the kight-duties on imported Cigars, the proprietor of the kight-duties of the subscribers of the su

lished a Branch in Key West, and is using tiere the same class of Varillo Alian bacco as in the Hawana factory, the pure quality aromatic flavor of which have given this brand its neath tight oredit among consumers. The prices are certaily less than for those from the same consumer of the same constitution of the same c They are offered in connection what our sum flavans (Igan.

PARK & TILFORD,

017 and 310 Broadway, New York.

ACKER, SINGRIBALL & CONDIT.

130 and 122 Chambers-S., New York.

> FAIRBANKS' SCALES

ch an organ, it ceases t Sun says: "The Fremont sed, but not surprised, when RUTHERPORD B. HAYES, the de BIRCHARD, was to be GOV-

the British Royal family and ted upon Australia, and is said upon that hapless continent, aries may as well be ordering

luce a reporter to the inquiry-tee the substance of conversat for a bust to Miss Vinnie ress of a church fair in Wahe of the newspapers seem to
d of the Chief Justice to exand a church fair at that,
lense, if any there were, conallowing Miss Ream, whose
a is very low, to make a bad

circulated in New York prayant of Thomas C. Platt. of er-General in the Cabinet of New York Times says the funqualified impertinence, out of sight the record of the yas his abilities are conto Gen. Hayes and ange to assume that the next uch prompting to make a diate advisers."

ardest worked man in Parisacteristically every Sunday fifty friends amid a perfect hip. His family makes up a number, including three the patriarchal mansion.

The patriarchal mansion are scientists, some littists. With the last class he of terms, having, it is said, sous and monstrous princifial works with ne theories.

ant English Bishop of Linsed to Sir Antonio Brady a
which he objects, on ave
e use of bags for collecting.
He says that the law of
'a decent basin'; that the
urch was otherwise; that
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against it; and that rich
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ver the body of a Weeleyas
ding his genius for hairstood that his diocese parChristian graces.
icle on Charles Lamb, reLondon Timee, it is mainbeen done his memory by
e frailty—that of intemperassion. The writer of the
amb's articles frequently
of his habits, and that the
us to this condition is in
cornible. It is a question
acther Lamb was not forhed early in the century,
'was comparatively an unct he somewhat resembled
nous American penny-suputation mainly through
considered prejudiced, in

med tour in Europe, if it is not confer upon him a We do not now recall an ad States who has traveled ation of his official term fore, be treated with the sad of a great nation, and ution which comes from its military fame in itself sause of admiration. In temes, which are underne can have no anxiety to add \$100,000 or \$150, a write, or cause to be smolra, as Gen. Sherman curren from which would

STATE AFFAIRS.

Passage in the Illinois Senate of Mr. Kehoe's Town-Election Bill.

The Measure Read for the First Time in the Lower House,

ern Penitentiary to Cost \$200,000. Resolutions Introduced by Mr. Pin-

ney to Investigate Gas Monopolists, The House, After Its First Real Week's Work, Adjourns to

Monday. The Governor of Indiana Refuses to Certify to Recent Legis-

lative Appointments. Final Adjournment of the Legislature of Minnesota Yesterday.

ILLINOIS. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Springfield, Ill., March 2.—Speaker Shaw this morning announced Messrs, Sexton, Lindsay, and Wentworth as the Select Committee to investigate the attempt of the Colehour-Dunley gang to buildoze and bribe Hopkins into pushing their job here.

SECOND READING.

The afternoon was devoted to the second reading of bills and committee reports, and the House adjourned, after the biggest and best week's work of the session, until Monday afternoon.

REDUCTION OF SALARIES. The Penitentiary Committee to day agreed to report favorably Mr. Pinney's bill reducing the salary of the Penitentiary Commissioners from \$1,500 to \$300 a vear; of the Warden, from \$1,500 to \$1,000; and to provide that the Warden, Physician, and Chaplain shall be appointed by the Governor, instead of the Commissioners.

THE COMMITTEE ON INSURANCE
of the two Houses left to-day for Chicago.

SENATE—MESERS. KEROE AND ROBINSON'S PARLEY.

When THE TRIBUNE wanted to know, as yesterday it did, what had become of the bill of Robinson, of Cook, to reorganize the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, THE TRIBUNE morning.

Mr. Robinson took the feore and introduced.

of the Municipalities Committee to report on the bill.

More sharp words followed, and finally Mr. Robinson succeeded in having his amended bill referred, not to Mr. Keboe's Committee, but to that on County and Township Organization.

FASSAGE OF MR. KEHOE'S BILL.

Mak Keboe got up his Town Election bill this morning, and it was passed with the emergency clauses. The following is the text of the bill as it passed the Senate:

Germourants. Ill., March 2.—Speaker Missel, and the Continue to investigate the strengt of the Colchourants to investigate the strengt of the Colchourants of the collection of the paneling their job here.

Gas COMPANES.

Mr. Pinney introduced the following:

Wargaras, Extraordinary powers have been one-stated of the legislature of the State; and "Wargaras, An unjued exercise of powers so one-like the present, be the means of opposition by the strength of ligitations of the State; and "Wargaras, An unjued exercise of powers so one-like the present, be the means of opposition by the complete of the laws of the la

Serves 1. Be it smested by the Propis of the State of Illinois, represented in the (increal, state of the state of the state), represented and the control of the state of the

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE CABLE COMPANIES.

LONDON, March 2.—The Master of the Rolis

LONDON, March 2.—The Master of the Rolis has decided favorably on the application for a mandamus to compel the Directors of the Direct United States Cable Company to count the votes for the appointment of a committee of shareholders to confer with the Directors on the subject of amalgamation, which were disallowed by the Chairman of the meeting of shareholders held some time ago.

THE LAST ORIGINAL UNCLE TOM.

LONDON, March 2.—The Queen has commanded Josiah Henson, the original of Mrs. Stowe's Uncle Tom, to wait upon her at Buckingham Palace to-morrow.

FREE SHIPS, FREE GOODS.

LONDON, March 2.—In the House of Commons Perry Wyndham moved that the Government ought to take the earliest opportunity of withdrawing from the Declaration of Paris, whereby England had renounced the right to seize an enemy's goods on board a neutral veseel and privateering was abolished.

Wyndham and Lord Estington, in speeches supporting the motion, laid great stress on the fact that the United States had consistently refused to become a party to the declaration.

Bourke, Under-Secretary for the Foreign Department, speaking on behalf of the Government, opposed the motion. He maintained that the Declaration of Paris conferred great benefits, and pronounced the discussion inopportune.

The motion was rejected—N70 to 58.

step on her part. RUSSIAN TROOPS IN SERVIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 2.—Orders have been

FIRES.

## FINANCE AND TRADE. Heavy Counter Transactions of the Banks -- The Loan Market Quiet. The New Open Board of Brokers --Fraudulent Bankruptcies The Produce Markets Active and Irregular---Provisions Again Very Weak. dstuffs Stronger in the Morning, and Lower in the Afternoon. The Earkets Largely Influenced by the Weather-FINANCIAL. before. The clearings were heavier by million dollars, and thier amount, \$9,800, been exceeded but once in the records of The loan market was enlivened by the applicons of Board of Trade operators for accommod tions of Board of Trade operators for accommoda-tion, but nothing was added to the aggregate dis-counts of the banks by these transactions, as they are simply transfers of obligations from one bank to another. There is a slight increase perceptible in the supply of mercantile paper, attributable in part to poor collections. As a whole the banks fre-not fully supplied with paper, and offerings of a first-class character would not be declined. Rates of discount were 86:10 per cent at the sunks to regular customers. On the street, rates refe 7 per cent and quward. New York exchange was sold between banks at ar to 25c premium per \$1,000. The currency movement was small. THE NEW OPEN BOARD OF BROKERS. The second day's business of the new Board of Open Brokers in New York was very encoutaging to the gentlemen interested in that enterprise. The Heroif of the 'Sth ult. eays: The room occupied by the Open Board of Brokers was in a good deal better order resterday, as the stock indicators were all at work, and some other necessary conveniences put up. The morning business was not very brisk, but at the afternoon call at quarter-past 3 the Board assembled in force, and had quite a lively time over New York Contral, Western Union, and Lake Shore. Some 8,000 or 10,000 shares of stock changed hands, and the market was really lively when Lake Shore was called. The members feel considerably elated over the business they transacted yeaterday at termoon, as it looks well for the success of their undertaking. PROTECTION AGAINST FRAUDULENT BANK-RUPICIES. The meeting hold Thursday of last week, by the merchants of San Francisco, to devise a remedy for their great losses through fraudulent commercial failures, was attended by representatives of nearly every branch of mercantile business in San Francisco. It was stated by one of the speakers that the evil had grown to such vast proportions that many merchants professed themselves more willing to trust a bankrupt than an ordinary dealer, because he was more likely to possess the money to pay his debts. A committee of fifteen was appointed to report a plan by which merchants could protect themselves. THE PANIC IN LIFE-INSURANCE. THE PANIC IN LUFE-INSIGNANCE. The New York Shipping List of Feb. 14 says: The dishonest management of some of the live inrepresentation of the live in the says of the live inmany shipping in the companies of this city has ad a marked effect in reducing the business done by the homest companies. This is especially notice alone by a conting under the panie is especially notice and an animal the panie of following the late failures, as more alarming still is the fact that the demand for ask no surrendered bodiese has become greater than it. THE NEW JERSEY MUTUAL LIFE AS A LIAR. Mr. Elizur Wright, the New England expertire e insurance, writes to the Boston Transcript: portunity of recommending his family bank plan. A REGELVER FOR THE NORTH AMERICA LIFE. The substance of the application made in New York on the 27th inst. for a Receiver of the North America Life, and for an injunction against the rainsurance in the Guardian Mutual and the Universal Life of the risks of the North America, is that President Furber, after grossly mismanaging hat President Furber, after grossly mismanaging be Company, passed it over to the Universal Life, and that under this arrangement— The beiness of the Forth America is being rapidly procked and destroyed. The plaintiff charges that turber and others have received and appropriated a Forces and others have received and appropriated a large part of the reserve, which they appropriated to large part of the reserve, which they appropriated to large part of the reserve, which they appropriated to large the large and reserved. Meany the whole large large and man properties the street, which we have protected and preserved. Meany the whole large the GOED AND GREENBACKS. Gold was 104@104% in greenbacks. Greenbacks were 96% Q95% cents on the dollar FOREIGN EXCHANGE. United States 6s of '81. United States 6- On of '85 - Os of '85 - January and July. - Os of '81 - United States new 5s of '81 - United States currency '8s. BROKERS QUOTATIO

C. & A. pfd.
Ohio & Mississtppi.
D. L. &
A. & P. Telegraph.
Missouri Pacing. SAN PRANCISCO NEW ORLEANS.
NEW ORLEANS.
NEW ORLEANS.
March 2.—Gold 105@105%.
Sight exchange on New York & premium.
Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 508. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 508.

FORBIGN.

LONDON, March 2.—Consols, money and account, 96 5-16.

United States Bonds—65s. 106; '67s. 109%; 10-40s. 108%; new 5s. 107%.

New York Central, 92%; Eric, 7%; preferred, 18; Hinois Central, 50%.

PARIS, March 2.—Rentes, 106f 65c.

FRANKFORT, March 2.—United States Bonds—New 5s, 103%. REAL ESTATE. The following instruments were filed for record Triday, March 2:

OUTF PROPERTY.

Fillmorest, 2 e cor of Washtenaw av. n f, 538x, 248 ft, dasted dune 15, 1876.

198 ft, dasted dune 15, 1876.

198 ft, with befidings, dated Feb. 23.

Fulton 8s. 150 ft w of Oakley st, 5, 1 undivided 16 of 25x140 ft, dated Feb. 19.

Arnold 8s. n w cor of Thirty-third st, ef. 30%x x120 ft, dated March 1.

West Filtenenth 8s. se cor of Centre av. n f, undivided 36 of 48x120 ft, dated March 1.

Halsted st, 286 ft n of Willow 8s. w f, 33x151 ft, dated st, 286 ft n of Willow 8s. w f, 33x151 ft, dated 43n. 20. to ft Adams 8s, w f, 204 lox 300 st, 10 ft, with building, dated March 1.

Ouden av. 24 ft n e of Van Buren 8s, 8s f, 24x150 ft, dated Feb. 25.

Fulton 8t, 96 ft w of Paulina 8t, 8 f, 24x124 ft, dated Feb. 27.

Kelly 8t, 548 ft s of Lyman 8t, e f, 29x100 ft, dated Feb. 28.

Same as the above, dated Feb. 28.

Oakley av, 217 ft s of Van Buren 8t, e f, 60x 1268 ft of ft, dated gt, 150 ft e of Hoyne 8t, 8 f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan 19.

Milwaukee av, n w corner of Jane 8t, n e f, 25 x125 ft, dated Jan 19.

Milwaukee av, n w corner of Jane 8t, n e f, 25 x125 ft, dated Feb. 28.

BOUNE OF CITT LIMTES WITHIN A RABUS OF 8 COMMERCIAL. The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock

STREET, SELECTION OF	Receipts.		Shipments.	
at the hall of the hall	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.
Flour, bris	7,816	7,440	4, 983	
Wheat bu	9,552	39,570	10, 620	
orn, bu	74,229	65, 885	64,068	78, 254
)ats, bu	25, 244	16,080	22,883	
tye, bu	·	350	380	
Barlev. bu	8,670	13,084	7,537	
Frams seed, Jos.	298,040	188, 380	157,056	110, 296
laxseed, lbs .	800	91,974	22,500	74,974
B. corn, lbs	78, 150	40,000	1,667,064	4 man ore
seef, tes	431, 439	50	1.007,004	1, 700, 300
seef, bris	*********	50	. 9	156
org. bris	100	30	1,296	1,600
ard. Rbs	169, 450	152, 300	254, 799	307. 483
allow, Ibs	14,701	43,740	84,515	46,900
utter, lbs	72,979	67, 104	20, 155	56,060
hogs. No	1,118	335	1, 280	491
Ive hogs, No.	9,818	8,382	3, 184	4.518
attle, No	6, 133	3,000	4, 206	
heep, No	1,481	2, 282	414	1, 147
fides, lbs	210, 438	75, 632	147,700	101,560
lighwines, bris	181	241	105	206
Vooi, lbs	108, 134	69,726	108,707	69, 380
otatoes, bu	2,763	********	403	-1,095
oal, tons	3,247	2,143	673	
lay, tons	160	60	10	
umber, m	473	229	1,830	988
hingles, m	400	160	95	583
alt. bris	10 80	********	1.962	2,511
oultry, Ibs	26, 765	31,753	39,550	26,816
iame, pkgs	570	1,594	280	**********
beese, bxs		201		
apples, orls.	1,056	201	1,567	
Seans, bu	180	134	143 216	
DOMESTIC DUTITION	100	104	210	*********

this city on Friday morning: 3 cars No. 2 N.
W. wheat, 6 cars No. 2 spring, 4 cars No. 3 do,
5 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade (19 wheat); 2
cars No. 1 corn, 26 cars high-mixed do, 21 cars
new do, 30 cars new mixed, 45 cars No. 2 corn, 42 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade (167 corn); 2 cars white oats, 7 cars No. 2 do, 16 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade (26 cats); 1 car No. 2 rve; 2 cars No. 2 barley, 4 cars No. 3 do, 2 cars rejected do. Total, 221 cars, or 92,000 bu. Inspected out: 6,446 bu wheat, 9,515 bu corn, 6,062 bu cats,

6,445 bu wheat, 9,515 bu corn, 6,062 bn cats,
442 bu rye, 9,709 bu barley.

On did that the Pennsylvanis Road (with connections) is the only one that stands out for the continuance of switching charges in Chicago on cars in which grain is shipped castward.

We inadvertently gave circulation to an erroneous statement in vasteriaries.

We inadvertently gave circulation to an erroneous statement in yesterday's TRIBUNE in regard to the charges for storing provisions in this city. The rates stated are those which obtained up to a month ago. With the beginning of February, 1877, the storage for the first month was made the same as that for subsequent months, viz.: 6e per brl on pork and 8e per tierce on lard. This is the rate now in mer by the leading packers, and we pre-sume the smaller ones are working by the same schedule.

schedule.

The grain warehousemen of this city yesterday gave public notice on 'Change that they will comply with the Warehouse law from date. The charges for storing grain are 2c per bu for the first twenty days or part thereof. and ½c per bu for each ten days or part thereof. The rates established by the law—the constitutionality of which has just been affirmed in Washington—are 2c per bu for the first thirty days or part thereof, and ½c for each succeeding fifteen days with the 4c limit during the winter term. It is understood that the warehousemen have been in favor for some time past of reducing the first storage charge, but abstained from doing so till the long expected decision should be received. They will now probably offer to make a first term of ten days at 1c or 1½c per bu, and two succeeding terms of ten days at ½c, which will be harges for storing grain are 2c per bu for the first succeeding terms of ten days at %c, which will be near the legal limit at the outside, and allow transfers to be made at less than the rate fixed by the law. In return for this they will plead, howthe law. In return for this they will plead, however, for a change by which each ten days after the first shall be chargeable with \( \frac{1}{2} \) the claim that this is none too much, and is as little as will pay them for handling the grain during had weather. It is not, impossible that some such a compromise will be affected, and we believe it would not be objected to by the trade, if the present limitation on the expense during winter be retained under this arrangement, with an shollition of the charges for switching and trimming cars, there would be a reduction of nearly 3c per bu from present cost of transfer through elevator. The straightforward shipping movement would thus be immensely benefited, and too much temptation would not be held out to store unduly large quantities of grain here for mere speculative purposes.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Gold opened at 104% and closed at 104%, with sales during the day at intermediate quotations. Carrying rates 1, 1, 1, 3, and 3 per cent. Loans were also made flat.

Silver, 56% d per ounce at London. Here, silver bursane quoted in greenbacks at 127%; in gold, 121%; silver, & diacount.

Governments were active and at better prices.

Railroads bonds generally firm.

State bonds were quiet and nominal.

The stock market was lower, generally speaking, at the opening, but subsequently became firm and advanced. Soon after midday the market was lower again and somewhat ansettled, but later in the afternoon became generally firm and higher, closing quotations in some instances being the best of the day. New York Central advanced to 94%, Lake Shore to 48%, Erie to 8, Northwestern common to 36%, pelaware & Hudson to 15%, preferred to 47. Union Pacific to 70%, Delaware & Hudson to 15%, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western to 64%, and Morris & Essex to 84. The market closed active and strong. During the day Union Pacific advanced from 68 to 73, but reacted to 03%, Transactions aggregated 160, 000 shares, of which 8,500 were New York Central, 1,400 Fire, 31,600 Lake Shore, 8,500 Northwesterns, 15,000 St. Paula, 27,500 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Lackawanna & Western Lackawanna & Western 4,600 Delaware Lackawanna & Western 1,600 Delaware Hudson Canal, 8,000 Michigan Central, 4,000 Union Pacific, and 45,000 Western Hudson Canal, 8,000 Michigan Central, 4,000 Union Pacific, and 45,000 Western Hudson Canal, 8,000 Michigan Central, 4,000 Union Pacific, and 45,000 Western Union.

BY TELEGRAPH.

temptation would not be held out to store unduly large quantities of grain here for mere speculative purposes.

The warehousemen held a consultation yesterday afternoon, at which they decided to take out licenses under the law as soon as the documents can be prepared.

It appears also that the decision renders it necessary for the railroads to deliver grain to the elevators to which it is consigned. This being so, we may expect to see no more holding prain away from the Union Elevator while the proprietors of the houses "over the way" are obliged to offer rebates to shippers to induce them to take the grain out and make room for fresh consignments.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were rather less active resterday, with a firmer feeling in grain and an easier tone in provisions. The trading was more largely local than the previous day, and less attention was paid, as a rule. The solution of the Presidential problem, and the also important end of the washboase littingsion, formed the subjects of very much comment, which lessened the volume of trading, though it did not attract all away from the markets. The first seemed to make little difference in the matter of prices, but the latter did raise a very important question affecting five nature of contracts. The cost of storage being now reduced, the cost of carrying grain is correspondingly lessened, and people want to know whether the hayer or the seller, of grain for future delivery is to have the advantage of this fact on contracts alteredly mines. It is only astorial to contract and as a first and as a first and as a first and as a first as a first of the decise was afterward recovered. Sale and cheese of the contracts alteredly mines. It is only astorial to

suppose that the whole advantage will accrue to the benefit of the party carry the property.

The dry-goods market was without pronounced new features. Trade yas as active as there was any good reason to expect, and the market again presented an unqualifiedly firm tone. Groceries were ordered with some freedom, and for most lines there was a fairly firm market. Sugars advanced an \( \frac{1}{2} \) can dwere strong at the improvement. Teas were receiving considerable attention, and are working firmer. Rice also was firm. Coffees remain dull and easy. There was a quiet market for foreign and domestic dried fruits, and no price-changes were developed. Fish were moderately active and unchanged. The butter market remains without activity, buyers holding off for a further decline. Cheese remains firm. Oils were reported quiet, with carbon 1\(\frac{1}{2} \) clower, and other lines without quotable change. Within the past three weeks the price of carbon has declined fully 14c. Leather, bagging, and tobacco remain quiet.

The lumber market was steady and moderately active. Hardware and metals continue in fair request for the season, and steady, excepting timplates, a decline in the price of which is probable. The broom-corn, hide, and wood markets were unchanged. Seeds were rather quiet and steady, The hay market was again quiet and easy, though a few sales of choice hay were made above quotations. Green fruits were quiet, the storm interfering with trade. Poultry was slow and weak, except fine dressed stock, which was scarce and salable.

Rall freights were dull and irregular, with no change in asking figures. The nominal rate was 35c to New York, and 40c to Boston per 100 hs of grain, but probably no room taken at those figures.

Lake freights were quiet and unchanged. Room was taken for 20,000 bu corn to Kingston at 7e per bu, to load now.

No goods received at qustoms. March 2, 1877. Amount collected, \$4, 205.43.

CALLFORNIA WHEAT.

The well-known Friedlander, of San Francisco,

No goods received at customs. Marca as, 1971.

Amount collected, \$4, 295.43.

CALIFORNIA WHEAT.

The well-known Friedlander, of .San Francisco, writes to a correspondent in this city as follows;
Wheat here is gesting scarce, and the market is hard. When ships now on the berth-are loaded and off, I suppose we will have \$0.00 tons left for shioment; which will cover the mouths of (say) April to June. But is is going to be very hard work to secure cargoes at any reasonable figure. The fact is, that it will require the very best efforts of the winds and if they are not extremely northern portion of the state, and some parts of the central districts, look well. But even they may fall entirely unless we get heavy and continued spring visins. The great San Josquin Valley I consider past hope entirely, and Santa Clara and Salina, which, in good seasons, would yield us 200,000 tons of wheat, will give us next to nothing. The best we can hope for under any circumstances is a surplus of 300,000 tons: 400,000 would be almost a miracle; but we may not have 150,000. The newspapers and the public as large do not talk that way; but I know what I am saying.

PROVISIONS. PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were more than usually active and again weak, under heavy offerings, the downward movement being aided by apparently severe efforts on the part of the bears. The receipts of hogs were larger than expected, and they were easier, which excited the fears of holders of product, and they offered their property more freely than it was wanted, though the shorts filled in whilingly & the resulting decline. A good deal of pork was delivered on March contracts, and some of this was placed on the market, but the bulk of the sales were for future months. The reports from other points induced weakness, operators anticlpating larger receipts from shipments of March product from this city.

Mass Fours—Was active, and advanced for per brit early, but a fire-wards declined 43bc, and closed 33bc below for late where at 14 500 4 50 4 50 1 to postable.

tay.

ras quoted at \$13.00@13.25, and extra
\$10.00@10.25. with sale of 70 bris extra

FLOUR-Was dull and unchanged. As prices were tot marked down on the recent decline in wheat, so they were not advanced to correspond with the greater firmness in the grain market. Shippers did not care to operate, and the buying was confined to the local trade. Sales were reported of 100 brls winter seconds Sales were reported of 100 bris winter seconds at \$5.55; 250 bris spring extras, partly at \$7.00; and 100 bris spring superfines at \$4.50. Total, 450 bris. The market closed quiet, with the following as the asking range of prices: Choice winters, \$7.75@8.50; medium winters, \$6.75@7.50; low grade do, \$6.00@6.50; choice spring extras, \$8.50@6.00; choice patents, \$8.25@9.50; common do, \$7.25@8.00; spring superfines, \$4.5035.32. Rye flour, \$4.371/g@4.70. Brax-Wasquiet and casier. Sales were 40 tons at \$12.75@13.00 per ton on track, and \$13.00 free on board car. Siz. rosis. On per ton on track, and \$15.00 free on board car.

MIDDLINGS—Sale was made of 10 tons at \$15.00 free on board car.

ScreamLegs—Sale was made of 10 tons at \$14.50 per

MIDDLINGS-Sale was made of 10 tons at \$15.00 free on board car.

Scherkenicos—Sale was made of 10 tons at \$14.50 per ton.

Conn-Meal—Sale was reported of 20 tons coarse at \$15.50 per ton, and 10 tons at \$15.00, all on track.

WHEAT—Was less active, and stronger, though Liverpool was quoted dull. London quiet, and New York dull and lower to sell. Cargoes off the English coast were firmer, however, and our receipts were small, with bad weather here, which threatened small arrivals here this month. Our market advanced lise, and closed 5c higher than the latest prices of Thursday. The buving was effectly done by the Morte, and the market was steadied during a great part of the session by reference to the fact that certain privileges sold the produce of the fact that certain privileges sold the produce of decline. The change in the rares, though it will really make no difference in the cost of carrying "regular" wheat from this into April. Car lots were in good request, and very light supply. Soller April opened at \$1.25%, and closed at \$1.25%. Scher May sold at \$1.25%, and closed at \$1.25%. Scher May sold at \$1.25%, and closed at \$1.25%. Scher May sold at \$1.25%, and closed at \$1.25%. Scher May sold at \$1.25%, and closed at \$1.25%. Scher May sold at \$1.25%, and closed at \$1.25%. Scher May sold at \$1.25%, and closed at \$1.25%. Scher May sold at \$1.25%, and closed at \$1.25%. Scher May sold at \$1.25%, and closed at \$1.25%. Scher May sold at \$1.25%, and closed at \$1.25%. Scher May sold at \$1.25%, and closed at \$1.25%. Scher May sold at \$1.25% and \$1.25%. Scher May sold at \$1.25% and closed at \$1.25%. Scher May sold at \$1.25% and \$1.25% and

\$1,28%. March closed at \$1,294. Come as the Corn was its lower, in sympathy with wheat. The trading was chiefly in May, at 4446446c, closing at 44%c. April sold at 41%c early, and closed at 04%c. Oats were about the off, the last quotations heing at 45%c of the May, 20%c for April, and solds for March. Mess port was quiet and unchanged, closing at \$14.00 e14.62% for April as and unchanged, closing at \$14.00 e14.62% for April and unchanged, closing at \$14.00 e14.62% for April and \$14.00 for May. Sales, 1,250 bris, at \$14.00 for April and \$4.00 for May. Lard was quiet and weaker, closing at \$9.7000.72% for April and \$9.80 for May. Sales 750 tcs, at \$9.800 9.87% for May.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was quite at \$2.0022.12.

BEGOM-CORN—Was in moderate request. The lower grades are quoted easy: Choice green hurl, 5,637c; medium hurl, red tipped, 6495c; green brush, with hurl enough to work it, 5635c; med tipped wish do, 4645c; red do, 5825c; green covers and faside, 465c; red do, 5825c; red do, 5825c; green covers and faside, 465c; red do, 5825c; red do, 5825c; green covers and faside, 465c; red do, 5825c; red do, 5825c; medium to red continue to quote the markets weak and unsettled. Following are the nominal rates: Choice to fancy yellow, 25825c; medium to good, 16825c; inferior to common, 12616c; roil, 15817c.

BAGGINO—Grafa bags were moving with rather more freedom, and were very firmly held. For other goods in the list the fingulry was light. We quote: Stark, 235c; Montaus, 25c; Peeriess, 25c; Ontario, 25c; Lewiston, 21c; Otfee Teek, Ber, American, 1581c; guardies, single, 14615c; do, 600b; 2462-245c.

CHEESE—Remains very firm, not withstanding the continued absence of enything more than a hand-to-mouth admand. Sales of good to fancy factory were where from 106125c.

COAL—Trade remains outed. Orders were for such amounts as were required for current use. We quote: Lockswama egg. 87-25or do, but and range, 38-00; Baltimore & Ohiola, 50c. Hilliots, 83-75cs. 25; Garthaerrie, 85.00; Indiana block, 84-50c4.75.

BRESSED HOUS-Were, in moderate local request and easier at 81.10 for fight, 8c. 15 for mixed, and 8c. 25 for heavy weightle. Sales: 11 carn.

Frices were, however, vell sustained, and we continue to quote: No. 1 whitefish, 4c-ht, 84-75; family whitefash, 4c-ht, 81.00; house small receipts. Sales were made at 12613c.

Fish—There was not as much activity in trade as could be desired and expected at this particular season. Frish—There was not as much activity in trade as could be desired and expected at this particular season. Frish—There was \*\* stormy receipts. \*\*

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ed. 88.00; prime upland prairie, 87.00 on track; No. 1, 85.50.

HIDES—Were in moderate request and steady. City butchers' cows, 6c; steers, 7c; green-cured, light, 89/c, and heavy, 79/c; damaged, 89/c; part cured, 76/79/c; green called kip, 89/c; green call, 129/c; fills hides and prime dry kip and call, 14c; dry-salted hides, 11c; deacon skins, 46/650c.

HIGHWINES—Were quiet and unchanged. Sales was reported of 50 bris 41,00 per gaion.

LAKE FREIGHTS—The schr M. Filmore was chartered for 20,000 bu corn to Kingston at 7c.

LEATHER—Business did not show much activity; indeed, not much is expected at 1th season. Prices redeed, not much is expected at this season. Prices re-

254 28 226 27

Singer AND LASING—Receipts, 700; total for the week, 13,540; market dull and slow; sales, 7 cars; good to choice sheep, \$5,25@5.00; 4 cars unsold; prices weak at yesterday's quotations.

Hous—Bloceipts, 1,100; total for the week, 9,600; fresh arrivals consigned through; 5 cars from yesterday's market unsold; supply equal to the demand; quotable Torkers, fair, \$5,30@5.374; choice, \$5.65; coarse heavy, \$5.00; good, \$5.80; store pigs, \$4.000; 4.60; yards bare of stock. LUMBER-Con LUMBER—Continues in fair interior demand and steady;

First and searond clear, 1 to 2 then. \$35.00287.00
Third clear, 1-inch. \$30.00281.00
First common dressed siding. \$15.50
First common dressed siding. \$15.50
First common dressed. \$27.00
Box boards, 1-inch. \$30.00285.00
Box boards, 1-inch. \$20.00285.00
Box boards, 1-inch. \$20.00285.00
Box boards, 1-inch. \$20.00285.00
Box boards, 10-inch. \$20.00285.00
Box boards, 10-inch. \$20.00285.00
Box boards, 10-inch. \$20.00285.00
Common stock boards, 12-inch. \$10.00281.00
Common stock boards, 12-inch. \$10.00281.00
Common boards, 12-inch. \$10.00281.00
Dimension stuff, 10-in-inch. \$10.00281.00
Dimension stuff, 20-in-inch. \$10.00281.00
Dimension stuff, 20-in-inch

secording to quality. Other varieties were dull at e0.9 SeEDS—Timothy was slow and easier under more liberal offerings, at \$1.0561.80 prime being \$1.8562.674. Clover was in moderate request and easy at \$8.2568.50, and mammont sold at \$8.70. Fine millet sold at e0c. SALT—Was in fair request for the time of year. Quotations: Fine sait, \$1.40; ordinary coarse, \$1.70; dairy, without bags, \$1.75; dairy, with bags, \$3.30; Ashton dairy, per sack, \$4.00.

VEAL—Choice was quoted at \$6694c, and common to good at 467c. The receipts are small, and the stock in store is decreasing. Following is the price-list: Washed Secoc. the and medium, \$5687c; do coarse. \$36636c; decee, unwashed fine, heavy to lishin, 2002se; do coarse, unwashed fine, heavy to lishin, 2002se; do medium, \$4687c; tub-washed, prime, 406 42c; de poor to good, \$56840.c

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—In comparison with yesterday there was no very marked change in any feature of the eastle market. There was a good demand from the several classes of buyers, and the day's sales made a pretty large aggregate. Prices were comparatively steady, there being no appreciable change from Thursday's figures. The range of sales was \$2.6065. 10 for poor to prime grades, though the major part of the day's business was done within a range of \$3.2004.5.0. Stockers sold at \$3.2004.2.0; butchery start at \$2.6035.75, and common to prime shipping cattle at \$3.0005.10. The market closed steady.

.27, 373 .23, 277 .22, 713

.... 1,690 .... 929 .... 4,058 .... 4,204

Hogs. Sheep.
7, 402 1,510
9,872 1,3,5
10,457 2,417
9,818 1,431
12,138 841
49,667 7,554
54,559 12,200
72,084 10,181

87. LOUIS.

85. 3065.60; butchers' to Philadelphias. 85. 506 baoes, \$5.3065.50; butchers' to Philadelphias, \$5.3065.75.

\*\*OATTLE—Weak: choice to fancy steers, \$5.2565.85; good to prime, \$4.756.50; light, ranging 900 to 1, 200 hs, \$2.9064.65; cows and helfers, \$3.0064.00; stockers and feeders, \$3.0064.50; corn-fed Texans, \$3.5064.50; 2.50@ 2.00 2.30@ 2.40 2.30@ 2.40 2.20@ 2.40 2.00@ 2.20 9.00@11.00 8.00@10.00 A shingles on track, dry.

A shingles on track, dry.

A shingles on track, dry.

A shingles on track, green.

9.0062 2.90

Pickets, dat.

9.00611.00

Pickets, dat.

8.00610.00

METALS AND TINNERS STOCK—Trade continues to improve. The articles named below are quoted as attented and there is no likelihood of a change except in tin plates, which are weak. We quote:

9.0061.4628.10.67.60.80

Pickets, dat.

8.00610.00

METALS AND TINNERS STOCK—Trade continues to improve. The articles named below are quoted as attented and there is no likelihood of a change except in tin plates, which are weak. We quote:

9.0061.4628.10.67.60.80

Pickets, dat.

8.00610.00

Pickets, d

CINCINNATI, March 2.—Hoes—Quiet and unchange receipts, 870; shipments, 110.

BY TELEGRAPH. FOREIGN CITIES.

FOREIGN CITIES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribums.

Liverpool. March 2-11 a. m.—Floure—No. 1, 25s;
No. 2, 24s.

Grain—Whest—Winter, No. 1, 11s; No. 2, 10s 3d;
spring. No. 1, 10s 0d; No. 2, 9s 10d; white, No. 1, 10s 9d.
Corn—New, 24s 9d@25s; old, 25s 6d.
Provisions—Fort, 64s 6d. Lard, 49s 6d.
Liverpool. March 2-2 p. m.—Breadstuffe—Easier.
Whest—Spring, No. 1, 10s 7d; No. 2, 9s 9d; white, No.
1, 10s 8d; No. 2, 10s 5d; club, No. 1, 11s; No. 2, 10s
8d. Corn—New, 24s 6ds24s 9d; old, 25se25s 3d.
Provisions—Fort, 6ds. Lard, 50s.
Best unchanged.
Liverpool. March 2-Latest.—Cotton—Market dull;
611-16@35d; sales, 15,000 bales; speculation and export, 3,000; American, 10,000.
Yarus and fabrics at Manchester firm; tendency upward.
Grain—Whest—Receipts for three days, 35,000 grs;
American 26,000; Californis white wheat, 10s 5d@10s 8d;
do club, 10s 8d@11s 2d; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring,
19s@30s 3d; do winter. 10s 3d@11s. Flour—Western
canal, 24s22s. Corn—Western mixed, 25g22s 3d; new,
24s 6d@24s 9d. Oas—American, 35e3s ed. Barley—American, 36 dd. Peas—Canadian, 33s.
CLOVER-SEED—American, 75g80s.
PROVISIO NS—Moss pork, 64s; prime mess beef, 78s.
Lard—American, 50s. Cheese—Fine American, 74s.
Bacon—Long clear, 39s 6d; short clear, 41s.
Tallow—05 6d.
Perso-Common, 5s 6d; pole, 13s.
Liverpool, March 2—Coutron—Sales of the week.

Experience of the pale, 17s.

Livery Oil.—289 6d. pale, 17s.

Livery Oouth of the pale, 17s.

Livery Oouth of the pale, 17s.

Livery Oother, 18s.

Livery Oo LINSEED OIL-24%@25s.
ANTWERP, March 2. -PETBOLEUM-32%.

AMERICAN CITIES.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispaich to The Tribuna.

New YORK. March 2.—Grain—For spring wheat limited export demand at about steady prices; No. 2 Minyaukee quoted at \$1.42\$\text{st.}\text{44}\$; No. 2 Chicago, \$1.39\$ of \$1.41\$; sales of \$600 bu ungraded spring at \$1.34\$; \$0.000 bu No. 2 Milwaukee quoted at \$1.42\$\text{st.}\text{44}\$; No. 2 Chicago, \$1.30\$ ob No. 2 Milwaukee for export to fill order, \$1.45\$ th store; \$6.000 bu ungraded spring at \$1.34\$; \$6.000 bu ungraded of \$1.45\$ th store; \$6.000 bu ungraded for spring western. \$1.05\$ Rye scarcely so firm. with a light export inquiry; Western. \$1.05\$ the brisk export demand at about previous figures; sales of \$4.000 bu ungraded Western mixed at \$56\squares of \$2.000 bu ungraded Western mixed at \$56\squares of seamer mixed, of \$76\squares of \$6.000 bu ungraded Western. \$56\squares of seamer mixed, of \$76\squares of \$6.000 bu grain at \$46.000 bu steamer mixed, achiev march, \$66\squares of \$6.000 bu grain at \$46.000 bu grain at \$46.000 bu grain at \$46.000 bus prime mess on private terms; \$1.000 bus prime mess on private terms; \$1.000 bris prime mess on private terms; \$1.750 bris new mess May, \$15.50615.70, closing at \$15.00; March quoted at \$15.500 anticle May, \$15.50615.70, closing at \$15.00; March quoted at \$15.500 anticle May, \$15.50615.70, closing at \$15.000; March quoted at \$15.500 anticle May, \$15.50610.70; \$200 bus prime steam on spot, \$10.200 bus \$1.000; \$200 bus prime steam on spot, \$10.200 bus \$1.000; \$200 bus prime steam on spot, \$10.200 bus \$2.000; \$200 bus prime steam on spot, \$10.200 bus \$1.000; \$200 ten prime steam on spot, \$10.200 bus \$1.000; \$200 ten prime steam on spot, \$10.200 bus \$1.000; \$200 ten prime steam the yesterday, to arrive, \$40.000; \$1.750 ten April, \$10.000; \$1000 bus \$1.000; \$1000 bus \$1.000;

United States ports for the week, 57,000; sax years 144,000; total exports from all United States ports it date, 2,202,000; last years, 101,000; stock at all United States ports, 877,000; last year, 798,000; stock at all United States ports, 877,000; last year, 798,000; stock at all United States ports, 877,000; last year, 798,000; stock at all United States ports, 877,000; last year, 123,000; stock at all United States ports, 878,000; last year, 820,000; stock at all United States, 900,000; last year, 123,000; stock at all United States, 900,000; last year, 123,000; stock at Liverpool, 835,000; last year, 123,000; stock at Liverpool, 835,000; last year, 123,000; stock at all United States, 123,000; last year, 123,000; stock at all United States ports, 123,000; stock at all United States ports at 111,000; stock at 111,0 0. OUR—Market dull; in buyers' favor: extra, \$5.506; Minnesota family, \$7.0067.50; Pennsylvanta and do, \$7.0067.75; high grades and patent. \$8.006 Dhio do, 87.00@7.73; filgn grees; 10.00.

GRAIX—Wheat in small supply: light demand; red, 10.00; dept. 10.00; dept. 10.00; dept. 10.00; dept. 10.00; dept. 10.00; dept. 10.00; demand white, sac; steam, 50.00; stea

NEW ORLEARS, March 2.—PLOUS—Firmer but not quotably higher.
GRAIN—Corn active but not quotably higher: \$3254c.
Oats steady, with a fair demand: 476-35c.
Conn Max.—Demand fair and market firm; \$2.60.
HAY—Quiet and steady; \$15.00 s18.00.
PROVISIONS—PORK—Demand light but holders firm; beld at \$16.25. Lard quiet but steady; tierce, \$10.50cs 11.25; keg. \$11.00.31.75. Bulk meats quiet but steady; shoulders, boose, \$4cc. packed, 6c; clear rib, \$8cc. clear, \$4cc. Sacon, fairly active and a shade higher; shoulders, \$74.075c; clear rib, \$96c. Hams—Surar-cured quiet but firms 118-6124c.

Michigan, 37c. CLOVER-98.50. REGETT'S-Flour, 18,000 bris; wheat, 53,000 bu; corn. 10,000 bu. SHIPMENT'S-Flour, 2,000 bris; wheat, 50,000 bu; corn. 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS-Flour, 2,000 bris; wheat. 58,000 bu; cors. 3,000 bu.

MILWAUKES.

MILWAUKES. March 2 — FLOUR—Dull and unchanged. Grain—Wheat firm; opened advanced Mc; closed weak; No. 1, \$11.40; No. 2, fresh, \$1.30; March, \$1.284; April, \$1.294; No. 8, \$1.19. Corn firmer; No. 2, 410; new. 380. Onto quict; No. 2, 214,62146. Rye. 636. Bariey steady; No. 2 soring, 636.

PROVISIONS—Weak, Pork.
PROVISIONS—Weak, Pork.
Dressed hogs. \$5.75-36.00.
RECRIPTS—Flour, 7, 600 bris; wheat. 1, 600 bu.

CINCINNATI, March 2—COTTON—Friner; 11Mc.
FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat dull; rod. \$1.40-61.50. Corn dull; 40
6470. Oats quiet; 366-400. Rye in fair demand; 750-Bariey quiet and unchanged.
PROVISIONS—Fork firm; sales at \$15.20 spot; \$15.50
615.65 May. Lard firm; steam, 94(c; Rettle, 104-64)
11C. Bulk meats quiet but firm; 59-686; \$8.20-68.25;
\$8.50. Bacon quiet but steady; 760-940.

WHISKY—\$1.05.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS.

March 2—FLOUR—Quiet; fancy,

88.50. Bacon quies but steady: 76096.
Whilaxy-31.05. INDIANAPOLIS.
INDIANAPOLIS. March 2.—Flour Quiet; fancy, 57.28; family, 88.5067.00; low grades, 84.0085.00.
Grain-Wheat dull and nominal. Corn steady: high mixed, 30c on track; mixed, 30-60.
Favo intox.—Bulk-meats quiet; clear rib, 8962; clean, 5962; abouldors, 05665.
BUFFALO. March 2.—Grain-Wheat neglected. Corn quiet and steady: 10 cars new on track at 51/50. Oats neglected. Rye neglected. Harley neglected.

COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, March 2.—COTTON—Market active and

COTTON.

NEW ORLEAMS, March 2.—COTTON—Market active and prices higher; sales 5.000; good ordinary, 104:s11c; low middling, 113:s115c; middling, 113:s6215; good middling, 124:s115c; middling, fair, 129:s6125; good middling, 124:s125c; middling fair, 129:s6125c; fair, 13:s13:s(c; receipts, net, 5.38 bales/gross, 5.381; exports to Liverpool, 5, 422; stock, 502, 897; week's sales, 24.500; receipts, net, 50, 879; gross, 23, 750; exports to Liverpool, 12, 437; to Cork, 15, 851; to Havre, 5, 697; to Rotterdam, 1, 260; to Oark, 15, 851; to Havre, 5, 697; to Rotterdam, 1, 260; to Barcelona, 605; to Vera Cruz, 1, 416; to Boston, 2, 248; to New York, 3, 897.

Savannam, March 2.—Corton—Firmer; middlings, 125c; stock, 45, 185 bales; weekly net receipts, 3, 300; gross receipts, 3, 539; sales, 4, 275; exports to Great Britain, 13, 604; conditions, 13:s61; to liver weekly net receipts, 8, 707; gross receipts, ander, 4, 200; exports to Great Britain, 12, 604; conditions, 13:s61; to liver weekly net receipts, 8, 707; gross receipts, ander, 4, 500; exports to Great Britain, 13, 604; conditions, 13:s61; to Corton—Steady; middlings, 115c; stock, 71, 886 bales; weekly net receipts, 8, 707; gross receipts, ander, 2, 500; exports coastwise, 668.

Galventon, March 2.—Corton—Steady; middlings, 115c; gross receipts, 6, 607; sales, 3, 603; to Great Britain, 757; coastwise, 7, 777.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

Ngw York, March 2.—Business was moderate with commission houses, and there was a fair jobbing trade. Best makes of cotton goods were steady, and prints were in better demand. Dress ginghams and cotton dress grounds were demand. The fancy caselimeres were moving in moderate quantities.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., March 2.—Petrolleum—Market quiet: standard white, 110 test, 120.

Petranume, March 2.—Petrolleum—Dullt crude, \$2.40 at Parker's; refined, 14%, Philadelphia delivery.

Statistics of Life.

In the year 1876 there were 1,154,637 births and 676,928 deaths registered in the United Kingdom. These numbers are equal to a birthrate of 34.8 and a death-rate of 20.4 per 1,000 persons estimated to be living in the middle of the year. The resident population at that date is estimated at 38,098,439; that of England and Walea at 24,250,000, of Scotland rather more than 3,500,000, and of Ireland upwards of 5,250,000. The natural increase of population in the United Kingdom in 1876, by excess of births over deaths, was 477,609, which is 91,715 more than the increase in the preceding year, the birth-rate in 1876 being 0.8 per 1,000 higher, and the death-rate 1.8 lower than in 1875. The actual increase of population in 1876 depends also upon the balance between emigration and immigration, and of this we have no record. Returns issued by the Board of Trade show, however, that in the course of the year 102,601 emigrants of British origin left ports of the United Kingdom at which emigration officers are stationed: 53,881 for the United States, 31,754 for the Australian Colonies, 9.372 for British North America, and 7,584 for ports of the United Aingdom at which emigration officers are stationed: 53,881 for the United States, 31,764 for the Australian Colonies, 9,372 for British North America, and 7,584 for other places. This emigration from the United Kingdom in 1876 was 23 per cent less than in 1875, which had in its turn showed a decline of 31 per cent from that in 1874. The decline in 1876 was equal to 14 per cent in English, 30 in Scotch, and 25 in frish emigrants.

Cures the Worst Pains in From One to Twenty

NOT ONE HOUR After Reading this Advertisement Iso Any One Suffer with Pain.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Cure for Every Pain

Only Pain Remedy IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINETE

RADWAY'S READY RELI

Afford Instant Ease.

DR. RADWAY'S Sour Eruptions, Sinking or Flutterings in the Fin CasSour Eruptions, Sinking or Flutterings in the Fin CasStomach, Swimming of the Head, fluttried and DisasBreathing, Flutterings at the Heart, Choking to the
cating Sequentian when in a Lying Posture, Disaster
Vision, Dots or Weeb before the fight, Few and I
Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Ferspiration, Junes of the Skin and Kyes, Fains in the Sile, Cas.
Limbs, and Sudden Flushess of Head, Dynning is beFiesh.

A few does of RADWAT'S FILLS will free Districts
contained in the above named disorders. Fine,
contained the Skin and Stopping is the Case of the Case of the Skin and Stopping is the Fiesh.

A few does of RADWAT'S FILLS will free Districts
contained the Skin and Skin a

Of Ten Years' Growth Oured by DR. RADWAY'S REMEDIE

and Bowels for Ten Years.

ANN ARSON, Dec 27, 1873.—Dr. Ranvary Tools of the ramy be benefited. I make this sakement.

I have had an Ovarian Tumor in the Ovariassan in the place without any benefit. I tried the best chysician in the place without any benefit. It was rowing a first place without any benefit. It was rowing a first place without any special to the place of the result of the medicine of the result of the r I have had an Ovarian Tumor in the s BENJ. D. COCKE MARY COCKE MARY & POMA E B. POMD

DR. RADWAYS Sarsaparillian Resolvani, THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIES.

Syphilitie, Hereditary or Con-seated in the Lungs or Ston-Bones, Flesh or Nerves, Cor-Solids and Vitisting the

Chronic Rheumatism, Scrotnia, Giandniar Swellin Backing Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Srifting Complaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspensy Un-Skin and Hip Dissaces, Mercurial Dissaces, Un-Skin and Hip Dissaces, Mercurial Dissaces, In-Complaints, Gout, Dropsy, Rickets, Sail Bessel, Chitik, Consumption, Kinder, Ridder, Dree Palatins, etc. FAICE, 61 PER BOTTLE. DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warrend, H. I

Read " Palse and True"

RAILRO

What is Thought of in the Grange A Question as to What Be in the Illino

I. Ko

respects of a Railroad sas Pacific--- Misc THE GRANGE THE GRANGE.

OFINIONS OF RAILE

THE TRIPPING OF YESTER
gist of the decisions of the
preme Court in what is know
Cases," the decisions sustal
laws of the States of Wiscon
Iowa. As it was quite profite railroad companies inter
might, through their resomething to say in the matidetailed to take a walk area
offices yesterday morning
seeing these gentlemen and
portunity to express their wiThe first gentlemen visites

The first gentleman visites Mr. Robbing to President of the Change Quincy. Now, while Mr. His sesses one trait which endear reporters,—he does not like eral reply to an attack of the is that, under the circumstant ly be proper for him to say which, as well as from the tion, it will be seen that Mr. unalterable record for the pe "The Tribunk would lithese Supreme Court deemissary. He knew, question. what the analy in the total had it set up in type and structured on the properties, at any interviewer who may "Oh, you know I couldn't be at all netrested party, to say what Elight encouragement this. Sight encouragement this ventured another interrogate "What will be the general cisions!" "Oh, that's too broad a general cisions!"

"In that case you hope for inture to require railroads ithing the compensation, and infiscation, nothing more nor "How will it affect Himos

same rule, for the reason that, parallel roads, the lowest refreight must determine the chroads. The decisions sustain legislatures in Wisconsin and maximum rates of freight and in each of those States, under originated and grow up, have the States themselves, so tiquestion remaining. The Prealed, and the Minuesots law, Blake case originated, and the satisfactory law in Minuesota, sting along very smoothly. Wo fireight and fares in Wisconough to let the railroads it that the pressure will be st States than it will upon the rethere will be no more railroad States.

states than a will upon the states.

"The Northwestern has beet the law of Wisconsin which whe Potter law was repealed, an more favorable to us than that aw of Minnesota, and said be satisfactory, as well as the is that, on the whole, the decisivil make no sort of different fare and freight now charged the Company."

"M. J. W. J

"What will be the practical ecisions?" decisions?"

"The result will be to play which the legislative power of declare to have a public interest the control of legislation, and seems to me, must be most d'financial interests of the countre "Arc these cases and the Ill allel?"

principles of the decision are at Court."

"You don't think the querights, then, will make any did "No. I think not. The done has a contract to be the right of go trol over all companies which hims of a public character. carried out to its legitimate reside all questions of contract Covernments and corporation State to break faith with imp who have invested capital reasonings of the Court, in weak, and the authority is defined in the consideration the dianely improper sources. The taken into consideration the dianeles under which frequently in the constitutional limitations which wall in this country. For that the decisions are wrong in the disastrous in practical results."

SPRINGFIE TOLEDO, WABASH & W.
Special Dispatch to The
Springfield, Ift., March 2he new Wabash Hailroad, form

the new Wabash Hallroad, form Wabash & Wabash Hallroad, special train last night, and let before the papers in the case Wabash Rallroad could be ser proposed by the complainants, were served to-day on the age here, and the case is to be a list.

S READY BELL

o Twenty Minutes.

NE HOUR this Advertisement Reed Suffer with Pain. VAY'S

EADY RELIEF Every Pain.

ain Remedy TO TWENTY MINUTES.

READY RELIE WILL Instant Ease.

the Kidneys, Inflammation of the ps. Congestion of the Throst, Difficult Palpitation of leart, Hysterics, iphtheris, Catarrh, Lesdache, Toothache, sumatism, Cold Chille Ilblains, and Frost Bit the Ready Relief to the parter difficulty exists will adopt ease

and AGUE

ADWAY'S

may be as investigation of the original of the original of the shows cartifectie, is the said you to send medicine in one above stated were bought into above the original or of what was sent to her by makement is accreate without a L. S. LERCH. Mrs. Hibbins, who makes the data has been for many years, well tris therein stated are undoubtreet. Any one who knows Mrs. BENJ. D. COCKER. MARY COCKER. MARY B. FOND. E B. POND.

ADWAYS BLOOD PURIFIER,

Chropic Diseases, Serofals of itery or Contagious, he it mays or Stomach, Skin or r Berres, Cotrapting the Vitiating the Fluids.

CO., 32 Warren-st, M. Y

nd True.

What is Thought of the Decisions in the Granger Cases.

L' Re in theils

A Question as to What the Results Will

RAILROADS.

Be in the Illinois Suits. Prospects of a Railroad War .-- The Kan-

sas Pacific --- Miscellaneous. THE GRANGER CASES.

THE GRANGER CASES.

OPINIONS OF RAILROAD MEN.

THE TRIBUNE Of yesterday contained the gist of the decisions of the United States Supreme Court in what is known as the "Granger Cases," the decisions sustaining the railroad laws of the States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and lows. As it was quite probable that some of the railroad companies interested in these cases might, through their representatives, have something to say in the matter, a reporter was detailed to take a walk around among certain offices yesterday morning for the purpose of seeing these gentlemen and giving them an opportunity to express their views.

The first gentleman visited was

The first gentleman visited was

MR. ROBERT RABERT,

President of the Chiesco. Burlington & Quincy. Now, while Mr. Harris is a very accommodating gentleman in most ways, he possesses one trait which endears him not to the reporters,—he does not like to talk. His general reply to an attack of the interviewing fiend is that, under the circumstances, it would hardly be proper for him to say anything. From which, as well as from the following conversation, it will be seen that Mr. Harris has a firm, analterable regard for the proprieties.

"The Tribune would like your views on these Supreme Court decisions," said the emissary. He knew, while asking the question, what the answer would be, and his only wonder is that Mr. Harris has not had it set up in type and struck off his style according with the proprieties, ready to be hurled at any interviewer who may drop in upon him.

"Oh, you know I couldn't say anything on that subject," said he, smiling in his blandest way. "It wouldn't be at all proper for me, an interested party, to say what I think of them." Slight encouragement this. Yet the reporter rentured another interrogatory.

"What will be the general effect of these decisions!"

"Oh, that's too broad a question," was the

cisions?"

"Oh, that's too broad a question," was the reply, with another sinfle.

Once more unto the breach was the reporter's meutal ejaculation as he put another question.

"Are these cases parallel to the Illinois cases, and may we expect similar decisions in them?"

"No, sir. In the Illinois cases, the question of chartered rights will come in for consideration." "In that case you hope for something better

"In that case you hope for something better from the Supreme Court!"

"We always hope," was the terse reply.
A moment afterward the gentleman gathered up some papers with the utmost deliberation, and, walking out of the office into another room, delivered himself, as he went, of the fol-lowing general commentary:

"The decision of the Supreme Court is the law of the land, and we must abide by it."

The reporter next called on
MR. EUNTON C. COOK,

MR. BURTON C. COOK, citor of the Chicago & Northwestern

The reporter next called on Mr. Burron C. Cook.

General Solicitor of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company.

"I don't like these decisions, of course," said Mr. Gook, in reply to the reporter's question.

"I don't like these decisions, of course," said Mr. Gook, in reply to the reporter's question.

"I don't like these decisions of course," said mr. Gook, in reply to the reporter's question.

"I don't think they are right. They virtually sutherize the Legislature to confiscate all railroad property—making it the right of the Legislature to require railroads to carry freight without just compensation and that is simply confiscation, nothing more nor leas."

"How will it affect Himos roads! Can we expect similar decisions in the Illinos cases!"

"I don't think it will affect them, because they have in their charters a special grant of power to regulate their own fares and freight, shithough I could not speak definitely on that sinject until I have made a cribical examination of the opinions which I have not yet seen in full. In general, however, I don't think the opinion overrules the doctrine of the Darimouth College case,—that a charter is a contract which the Government cannot alter or repeal. As applied to railroads that means, where a charter is in itself a contract which the Legislature cannot impair. The roads belonging to the Northwestern Company in Illinos all have this special grant of power-to-regulate their own fares and freight, that this charter is in itself a contract which the Legislature cannot impair. The roads belonging to the Northwestern Company in Illinos all have this special grant of power-to-regulate their own fares and freight, that this charter is in itself a contract which the Legislature cannot impair. The roads belonging to the Northwestern Company in Illinos all have this special grant of power-to-regulate their own fares and freight, that this charter is in itself a contract which the Legislature cannot in the price of the Darimouth College case,—that a charter is account to spin rule, for the reson that, where there are parallel roads, the lowest rate of fare and freight must determine the charge over all the roads. The decisions sustain the right of the Legislatures in Wisconsin and Minnesota to fix maximum rates of freight and fare. The laws in each of those States, under which these cases originated and grew up, have been repealed by the States themselves, so that we have no question remaining. The Potter law is repealed, and the Minnesots law, under which the Blake case originated, and there is now a very satisfactory hav in Minnesota, so that we are getting along very smoothly. We think the rates of freight and fares in Wisconsin are not high enough to let the railroads live, but we think that the pressure will be stronger upon the States than it will upon the railroads, because there will be no more railroads built in those States.

Biates.

"The Northwestern has been obeying strictly the law of Wisconsin which was passed when the Potter law was repealed, and which is much more favorable to us than that law. And the law of Minnesota, as I said before, is also very satisfactory, as well as the law of Iowa. So that, on the whole, the decision, as I view it, will make no sort of difference in the rates of fare and freight now charged and collected by the Company."

steam motors on the Citizens' line, and the law of Minnesota, agis and before, is also before, the law of the

Receiver for the Lefavette, Bicomington Muncie Road is to be argued the United States Court at Indianapo on next Monday. In the meantime the Heath party, which has possession of the line as lessees, is said to be making streamous efforts to obtain jurisdiction of the case for the State Court of

had been made for the payment of
the first coupons, or what action had been taken
in the matter. It was reported on Wall street
that a telegram had been received from some of
the British bondhoiders giving positive instructions to fore-lose the mortgage if the coupons
were not promptly paid according to the proposed scheme.

CINCINNATI, O., March 2.—The Trustees of
the Cincinnati Southern Railroad to-day awarded
the contract for the construction of the Tennessee River bridge to Clark, Reeves & Co., of
Philadelphia, at a cost of \$117,000. The bridge
will be of iron, Whipple truss, 1,804 feet in
length. There were seven competitors.

AN AIR MOTOR.

A New Method of Propelling Street Cars.

Baltimore American.
In view of the objections against the use of steam motors on the Citizens' line, and the possibility that the City Council would not grant permission to the Citizens' Company to place additional steam motors on the line, it is

ALL SERENE.

(Continued from the Second Page.)

on next Monday. In the securities the Heath party, which has possessed of the lower lower to obtain the party of the case foot is the case foot in the case foot is Sate Court.

In the Tutted States Court to day the arguments to the other ments to the case of the case foot in the sate of court to day the arguments of the case foot in the sate of the case foot the day of the case foot the days of the case of the days of the case of the days of the case of the days of the days of the case of the days of the case of the days of the da Amendment of the Constitution. Agreed to—118
0. Jillio on the Sepaker's table to which no objections were offered were passed, and a recess
taken till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

\*\*CHICAGO.\*\*
\*\*Tes," said a gentleman at the Grand Pacific
Hotcl, "I'm glad it is over, because it will
make the fillbuters and extremists craw! into
their holes and draw the holes in after them,"
"The Grand Pacific Hotel is emphatically the
headquarters of the Republicans, and there was
mothing but satisfaction expressed there at the
result of the labors of the Electoral Commission. It seemed to give relief to every one.

"Why," and a well-known business man in the
corridor, "I think it is a grand thing that the
Presidential question is settled, and in
the way it has been. The people,
have confidence in Rutherford R. Haves.
They know him only as an honest man and
patriot. He will bring peace and good government to the South, and will make appointments to
office of men who will be satisfactory to the
public. It will also review trale, which has
been dull so long, and everything will prosperwith the dawning of the new Administration."

It was certainly halled with a sense of resife
when the result of the count was announced in
yesteriaty's Taiatura. It was greeted as
a healthy omes of result of the count was announced in
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a healthy omes of result of the count was announced in
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a healthy omes of result will prosperwith the dawning of the new Administration."

If was certainly halled with a sense of resife
when the result of the count was announced in
yesteriaty's Taiatura. It was greeted as
a healthy omes of result of the count was concluded.
The Orecon frauds had disgusted everytelydy,
and when the bribery was traced straight back
to Gramery Park it was more than even cospet Democray could without and
crist had peaced, and all seemed to feel that
we are pop

reporter in the Sherman House yesterday afternoon:

"I am how 79 years old, and I have seen a
great many changes. I came to Chicago when
there was only an Indian trail between here and
Detroit, when we never dreamed that so great a
city would grow up here. But I have now become more than ever convinced of the perpetuity of our free institutions. It shows the advantages we possess in our system of government. How we can acttle peaceably what in
other countries would cause a war. It is indeed
gratifying to me. There was a time when I
feared we would have bloodshed, but that has
been happily averted. We can now go on peacefully again for the next four years."

Everybody of the Democratic persuasion at
the Paimer House seemed to have the blues,
except ex-Gov. Seymour, of New York. He
had nothing to say on politics, but he rather
thought that business had been but little affected by the contest just closed. On the other
hand, there were Democrats who declared that
it was better that Hayes should take the Presidential chair than Tilden, because the latter was
considered too crooked for an honest President.
Emphatically, most of the Democratic murmurings were simply loud and deep against the
leaders of the party. One of the "urrectified"
unterrified "said: "I am yet ready to fight,
but we have had such d—d imbecil leaders, that I
would see Tilden up the furthest point in Sait
River, rather than stir a peg for him. Why I
was opposed to this d—d Commission, but they
wouldn't listen to reason."

Little Danny Cameron, the warrior, is safely
hidden on his farm. His Bridgeport force
of 20,000 is non est. They were
to have marched on Washington
immediately after Hayes should be declared
President. But these same roosters had drooping wings yesterday and couldn't even so much
as cackle. It was with them a gone-up, demoralized affair.

The Republicans are talking of firing a salute of 185 guns and having a monster torchlight procession Monday night, with fire-works,
etc., if arrangements can be made i

PLATING IT LOW DOWN.

For some days the Times has been filling its editorial page with those denunciations of Democrats and the Democratic party with which For some clays the Tones has been fifting its editorial page with those denunciations of Democrats and the Democratic party with which it used to abound previous to the nomination of the total content of the total previous to the nomination of the total content of the United States. There was some surprise at this among Chicarona content of the total content of the United States. There was some surprise at this among Chicarona content of the total content of the United States. There was some surprise at this among Chicarona content of the total content of the United States. There was some surprise at this among Chicarona content of the United States. There was some surprise at this among Chicarona content of the United States. There was some surprise at this among Chicarona content of the United States. There was some surprise at this among Chicarona content of the United States. There was some surprise at this among Chicarona content of the United States. There was some surprise at this among Chicarona content of the United States. There was any was united to the total content of the United States. There was apparently in the Tones. It was the united the total content of the Content of the

which are needed to make a first-class nerry paper.

LOCAL NOTES.
TEST WAND DENOCRARY.
The Democrate of the Tests Ward held a preliminary meeting at organize for the series
campaign at No. 170 North Halsted street last
creuting at which about fifty were present.
Charles Ring was called to the chair and James
Dayer sacted as Secretary. A committee
Carraher, and M. W. Ryan was appointed, with
instructions to report next Friday evening, to
which time the meeting shiporrand.

SAVESTERSYN WARD.
The Young Democracy of the Seventeemth
Ward attempted to hold a meeting hast evening
evente and Frankills street, but the attempt
was a failure.

Yo Minas courty.

To the Joseph of The Trebess,
are the department of the Committee of the Seventeemth
Ward attempted to hold a meeting hast evening
evente and Frankills street, but the attempt
was a failure.

Yo Minas courty.

To the Joseph of The Trebess,
the political strain to which we have been subjected
by the weattoms Presidential contest may give
Colvin just the opportunity in desires. And
yet it seems to me that if the people who have
suffered on severely from Colvin's last Admittatiation were only made aware of the distreet.

The Toung the presidential contest may give
Colvin just the opportunity in desires. And
yet it seems to me that if the people who have
suffered on severely from Colvin's last Admittatiation were only made aware of the distreet.

The contest has been supposed by the presidential proposed on the contest of the presidential contest may give
collection of the Colvin's last Admittatiation were only made aware of the distreet.

The contest of the presidential contest may give
from the contest of the presidential contest may give
colvin just the opportunity in desires. And
yet it seems to me that if the people who have
suffered on severely from Colvin's last Admittatranslated by the weattlength of the contest of the contest

RELIGIOUS.

COOK COUNTY SUNDAY-SCHOOLS. The Cook County Sunday-School Convention, consisting of delegates from all the evangelical yesterday morning in Lower Farwell Hall. About 250 delegates were present, and, in the temporary absence of the Fresident of the County Sunday-school Association, Mr. B. F. Jacobs was called to the chair. A brief song-service, followed by the responsive reading of the 126th and 23d Paslms came next, and it was then announced that a change in the programme had become necessary owing to a domestic affliction which had befallen one of the advertised speakers.

a change in the programme had become necessary owing to a domestic affliction which had befallen one of the advertised speakers.

Mr. Jacobs pointed out that President-elect Hayes, on leaving his native town to assume the high duties of his new position, had requested the prayers of his new position, had requested the prayers of his townsmen on his behalf. President Lincoln did the same eixteen years ago, and these high examples were well worthy of imitation. Another notable point was that at Gov. Hayes' farewell reception the children of the Columbus Kindergarten sang 'Hold the Fort.' He proposed that they should do the same.

At this point Mr. Lane arrived and took the chair. Measrs. B. F. Jacobs, George Anderson, J. B. Hobbs, C. Clark, and E. G. Baldwin were sppointed a Committee on Nomination of Officers, and retired for deliberation.

Mr. H. S. Vail, Secretary of the Cook County Sunday-School Association, presented his report, showing the progress of the Sunday-schools during the past year and their present status. Following

Denomina- tion.	No. of schools.	Officers and teachers.	Total scholars.	Con- tersions.
Adventist	1	651	53 6,675	208
Christian	2	54	397	14
Congregational	12	488 365	4,735	14
Episcopal		365	3,073	
Ref. Episcopal. Evangelical	125, 186 11	161	1,391	42
Friends	. 1	14	1,386	1,000,00
Independents	8	96	1.517	or district
Lutheran	24	454	1.517	97
Lutheran Evan-	0.000	100	equitoria d	62745,6246
gelical	3	35	479	***********
New Jerusalem	33	928	8,146	Dalah M
Preabyterian	23	746	6,948	245
Peformed	3	52	560	
Union	7	89	1,257	

The speaker gave some ideas in regard to the proper management of the intermediate class.

'I am so glad that Jesus loves me' was then sung by the congregation, and after a short prayer by Mr. Porter, a few of the delegates rose to sak questions as to the details of the primary work. The Convention then took a recess until the evening.

Ing.

The evening session of the Sunday-School Convention in Farwell Hall was devoted almost entirely to the temperance addresses of Mr. E. S. Wells and Miss Lucia E. F. Kimball, a lady prominent in the woman's temperance movement in this city. and Miss Lucia E. F. Kimball, a lady prominent in the woman's temperance movement in this city. The hall (Upper Farwell Hall) was comfortably filled as to the main floor, and the exercises were of more than usual interest. The last-mentioned speaker's address was long, and showed careful preparation and a thorough knowledge of the sub-ject on which she spoke. Her anecdotes and little stories were very apt, and her remarks were close-by listened to throughout. If was expected that Mr. Lattimore would speak, but he was prevented by sickness. The services were ended by prayer. Mr. C. R. Blackall presided. The Convention meets at 10 this morning.

The noon prayer-meeting in Farwell Hall was attended by a number of the delegates to the Sunday School Convention. The services commenced with the singing of the fortieth hymn, "I hear Thy precious voice." The Rev. E. R. Davis then read a large number of requests for prayer. Among these was a special request for an editor in this city for whom many prayers are just now being offered. The remainder of the petitions were mostly for deliverance from the demon of strong drink, the meeting, as usual on Fridays, being a temperance gathering.

Mr. Charles M. Morton led in prayer for the webjects of the requests, after which the congregation joined in singing, "How were the name of Jesus Sounds."

Mr. Morton read from the fourth chapter of the M. Morton re NOON PRAYER-MEETING.

Mr. Charles M. Morton led in prayer for the subjects of the requests, after which the congregation joined in singing, "How sweet the name of Jesus sounds."

Mr. Morton read from the fourth chapter of Matthew, commencing at the twenty-eighth verse, being the story of the two young men, one of whom told his father that he would go to work but didn't go, while the other at first refused to do his father's bidding, but afterwards repented. These young men represented people in general while the father was a type of God. The day had come when the very worst people in the city were to be saved. The class who had received the greatest good at the revival meetings in Philadelphia, New York, and Chicago, were those who had sinned with an open hand. God had bared His arm for salvation as He never had before. Some of the men who were doing the most good for Christ were recent converts who had been brought out of the very mouth of the pit of perdition. There was no harlot of drunkard so sunken and degraded but what God could and would save them if they came to him in faith.

Mr. Hall, one of the recently-reclaimed, favored the audience with his autobiography. He was "throwed" upon the world at an early age, and "never received no education." He started out "to make a livelihood in order to get a living, but fell among evil companions who induced him to drink. The consequence was that he had spent several years in prison, all through drink. While in prison he read the Bible and received much good therefrom. When he had been a drinking man for twenty-five years, Mr. Murphy came to Pittsburg, and he (the speaker) signed the piedze. From that day he had never felt the slightest appetite for liquot, and he felt positive that he never should want any of it again.

"Hallelujah! 'tis done " was next sung by the congregation, after which Mr. Paisley, formerly a "periodical drinker," narrated his "experiences. Sober at most times, he used to break out three or four times a year, and go on a rounsing time. Mr. Marphy got him to sign

Mr. Francis Burphy, the Felmany vanish aposts of temperance, was received with great applause. He had been compelled to drop his Pittsburg work, as his health became affected by it. The only way in which men could be reformed was through the Redeemer. It was impossible to legislate men into sobriety. He arrived in Pittsburg a perfect stranger, invited there by Chancellor Woods, of the Western University, to deliver a series of lectures. On his road to the Iron City he studied his Bible all the fine and prayed for help. Out of the 200,000 men and women who had signed the pledge, there was not one but prayed. He referred much of the success of the work in Pittsburg to the energetic efforts of the recent converts. An Irishusan named Mike one but prayed. He referred much of the success of the work in Pittsburg to the energetic efforts of the recent converts. An Irishnan named Mike Lannigan came to him in rags and wretchedness, signed the pledge, and had since been the means of converting 2,500 persons to the temperance cause.

The services closed with the singing of two verses of the thirtieth hymn and the benediction prenounced by the Rev. J. H. Walker.

GALENA, ILL.

GALENA, ILL.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Galena, March I.—Revival meetings have been in progress at the First M. E. Church in this city during the past two weeks, and very many simers have been brought to the feet of Jessa, while the deepest interest is manifested by the unregenerated, who fill the church nightly. The meetings are conducted by the pastor, the Rev. James Baume, a successful revivalist and faithful laborer in Christ's vineyard. The good work has not extended to the other churches in the city. The Methodist people seem determined to "Hold the Fort" for some time to come.

MORRISON.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

MORRISON.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Monnison, Ill., March 1.—The Universalist, Church, of this place, under the leadership of its young pastor, the Rev. L. J. Dinemore, has been greatly prospered. Starting a year ago from the very depths of disorganization, it has been steadily

climbing upward. Recently an eight-days' using was carried on with great success. On fin the collections amounted to \$470, to be applituded to the church. In these meetings pastor has been well assisted by the Rev. Chapin, the Rev. Mr. Lang, and the Rev. Baich. Dr. Baich is to preach to-night at church. The Universalists feel hopeful and couraged.

KANKAKEE, ILL.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Rectof Disputch to The Tribuna.

Kenosma, Wis., March 2.—Snow fell here last night to the depth of six inches. To-day the wind has veered around to the northwest, and the weather is fast growing colder. It is feared this cold snap will increase the rayares of the scarlet fever, that has been raging during the last few weeks as an epidemic.

THE PACIFIC COAST. THE PACIFIC COAST.

San Francisco, March 2.—The race between Occident and Bodine, to have come off at Sacramento to-morrow, is postponed till the 9th on account of rain.

A Portland dispatch says the crop prospect is unusually flattering throughout the State. The area sown is greatly increased over any previous year.

PARK RIDGE.

PARK RIGGE.

The residence of J. T. Matthews, of this place, caught fire at 7 o'clock p. m. Thursday and was totally consumed, with most of the furniture. Owing to the scarcity of water it was impossible to subdue the flames, although the fire had not made much headway when discovered. An overheated store is supposed to be the cause. The loss is about \$4,000. The property was insured for \$2,000.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. ANTWERP, March 2.—Arrived, steams

According to Shakspeare: "To be honest, as this world goes, is to be one man picked out of ten thousand." Rare as honesty is, you may believe in the claims made in behalf of B. T. Babbitt's Toilet Soap, that it is the absolutely highest possibility in toilet soap. Made of the purest and best elements, and exceedingly agreeable to the sense, it fills all requirements, not only for bables, but for those that beget them.

AMUSEMENTS

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.

Miss GENEVIEVE ROGERS. In the successful Society Drama,
MAUD MULLER.
New and Appropriate Scenery. Excellent
Characters.
Monday, March 5—LEMONS.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE. WILL E CHAPMAN

This Saturday at 2 p. m., Herre's sparkling Opera Evening at 8, for the accommodation of the hards unable to gain admission on Thursday evening TRIAL BY JURY AND CHILPERIC Next week, after months of preparation, the Gran Spectacular Extravaganta, EVANGELINE, with its gorecome accurry, original music, choruses, as

ADELPHI THEATRE. MATINEE AT 2 P. M. EVENING AT 8, New SID C. FRANCE BLACK HILLS. and Comic Drama.

MARKED FOR LIFE.

A GRAND OLIO.

A GRAND OLIO.

MARKED FOR LIFE.

MORDAY—MR. and MRS. JULIAN KENT. WILD BILL, and the Great Bear Piget. COLISEUM.

Great Success and Re-engi DEN THOMPSON as JOSH WHITOOMB.



BUSINESS CARDS. D. H. DONOVAN FURNISHING

UNDERTAKER,

THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, Namen, Baham, siands. For full information apply to JAMES LIDIGER WOOD & CO. 738 Brondway, New Yord. PINANCIAL. 820. 850. 8100. 8200. 8500. ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., Bankers and Brucers, No. 12, Wall-st., New York, maker for customers destrable investments of large or small amounte in stocks of a legitimate chiracter, which frequently pay from five to twenty dimes the amounts invested every thirty days. Reliable stock Frivileges negotiates at tavorable raises. Stocks bourht and extreed as long as desired on deposit of 2 to 5 per cent. Circulars as I Weekly Reports sent free.

Mrs. Honora Sheehy, Widow, Deceased,
NOTICE.—The shore deceased died in May, 1876, in
the City of Cork, in Ireland, having, by her will, left,
her litre children,—Thomas, Maris, and Ellen.—or
such of them as are living, certain memera. Informach can by parties cellided, be had on application to
MAN the MEDILICOTT MUHTHY, Sollettor, 85 Seath
Mail, Cork, Freiand.

Cure in 3 days. For eale by FOUGERA, New York.

GOOD NEWS, A happy title for SHINING RIVER,

unusual variety, and everything is of the LIVING WATERS Prepared for Revival Meetings. Revival Meetings.

Remember the ENCORE (75 cents) is the book for Sunging Schools.

Either book mailed, post-free, for Retail Price.

LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston. RAILEGAD TIME TABLE

RRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RATLEDAD, 4, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-se-ther-office, 67 Chart-st., southeast corner of ph, Grand Pacific House, and at Paimer Hou-ph, Grand Pacific House, and at Paimer Hou-Mafi (via Main and Air Line). \* 5:00-a. m. \* 7:05 n.
Day Express. \* 8:20-a. m. \* 7:15 n.
A laimance Accommodation. \* 8:50-a. m. \* 7:15 n.
Lilantic Express (daily). \* 5:155. m. \* 9:000-a.
Suph Express (daily). \* 9:000 m.

House Express 225 s. m. \* 7:30 p. m. \* 10:00 s. m. \* 4:00 p. m. \* 10:00 s. m. \* 4:00 p. m. \* 10:00 s. m. \* 4:00 p. m. \* 10:00 s. 

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

pot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.

Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark. Leave. | Arrive.

PITTEBURG. PL WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY. | Leave. | Arriva.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.
Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-st. Ticket-offices: 65 Clark-64., Paimer House.
Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building). | Leave. | Arrive.

CHICAGO, BOCK IRLAND & PACIFIC RATLED AD Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sta. Ticket office Se Clark-st., Sherman Isone. Leave. | Arrive. PITISBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS BAIL-

Depart. | Arrive. Depart. | Arrive.

Day Express (except Sunday)... 9:15 a. m. 8:30 p. m. 8:00 p. m. 7:45 a. m. CINCINNATI ATR LINE & KOKOMO LINE.
From Ry. Depot. corner of Clinton and Curroli-sta.
Depart. | Arriva. MEDICAL.

MATHEY used for over 10 years with great success by the physicians of Paris, don, and success for the physicians of Paris, New York, and London of all discountry of all discountry of all discountry of the paris of all discountry of the paris of all discountry of the paris of th PRESCRIPTION FREE.

WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES. JOHN J. McGRATH,

174 & 176 STATE-ST., CHICAGO.

. James Kerby was suddenly called away last to attend the funeral of his father at Kings

Thursday evening was not Get the insurance agent.

A widow named Elizabeth Kant, living at 254 whell street, in going ap-stairs in No. 158 on the me thoroughfare, slipped and fell, fracturing The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison afreet (Trisung Buigling), was, at 8 a.m., 37 dec.; 10 s.m., 37; 12 m., 39; 3 p. m., 40; 8 p. m., 34. Barometer, at 8 a. m., 29.21; 8 p. m., 29.67.

The Sisters in charge of the St. Joseph's Orpha sylum, No. 3 Douglas place, gratefully acknowl Asylum, No. 3 Douglas place, gratefully acknowldge the sum of \$50 kindly donated by the United
one of Eria Benevolent Society. The Society
pes not intend to turn out on St. Patrick's Day
grade, and in lieu thereof has donated \$100 to be
rided between the two most worthy charitable
strutions in the city, viz.: The Orphan Asylum
the Little Sisters of the Poor.

The second art entertainment for the benefit of he Academy of Design drew an appreciative adience to the Academy rooms last night. After fungarism Rhapsedy, by Mr. N. Ledochowski, is. Emoch Root read an interesting essay upon Word Pictures." Hungarian Rhapsedy, by Mr. N. Ledochowskire. Enoch Root read an interesting essay upon Word Pictures, "which was heartily applauded, he operetta of "Cox and Box," composed by ... Arthur S. Sullivan, discovered Mr. Frank bot as James John Cox, Mr. James Paxton as must John Box, and Mr. William Root as Sersasi Bouncer. The music was excellent and well undered, and the whole entertainment lively, essant, and remunerative.

deasant, and remunerative.

A lawyer named Payne Fitz filed a declaration in udge Hogers' court yesterday morning, and at the same time made oath that the name attached to the cognovit was signed by "a party by the name of Johnson." Fortunately, or unfortunately, as he case may be, the person to whom the latter ame was imparted through a long line of ances-rg, including, perhaps, the great lexicographer, appened to be in the court-room at the time, and then his attention was called to the paper he beolutely denied that he had ever put it there, inder the circumstances, it was quite evident that had been put there by somebody else; in other cords, that somebody had committed a forgery.

The Committee on Insurance of the Legislatre,

rords, that somebody had committed a forgery.

The Committee on Insurance of the Legislature, composed of Messrs. Crooker. Chairman; Reed, laylor, Nevitt. Merritt, Koplin, Berry, Wells, inckmaster, Graham, Hogge, Mitchell, and Readll, arrived from Springfield last evening and last is by invitation of the insurance men of the ity, and their object to consult and obtain the incommition necessary upon which to base coming guistion covering insurance matters. They have defined plan of action, but will be waited on his morning by a committee of insurance men, ho will induct them for a start into the workings of our Fire Patrol. The Committee will remain in he city for several days.

the city for several days.

The bondsmen of Gen. McArthur are still busy endeavoring to settle with the Government, and, it is said, will probably pay up in full in a short time. The exact amount of the deficit is \$40, 802. 98. Assistant Poetmaster Squiers had not received any official or other notification from Mr. Palmer, the new Poetmaster, who is now in Washington, and will remain there until after the inauguration of President Hayes, when he will return and take charge of the Poet-Office. In the meantime the business is progressing satisfactorily. Dan shepard, the Secretary of the Republican State Committee, left for Washington on Thursday night, naving with him the official bond of Postmaster Palmer. This hurry is to secure to the appointee his commission before President-Grant shall have alter leave of the Presidential chair.

The following shows the amount of money-order business transacted at the Chicago Post-Office during the month of February: Issued, domestic, 2, 647, \$49.519; issued, Canadian. 29, \$490; issued, British, 123, \$2, 074; issued, German, 121, \$3, 927, issued, Swiss, 22, \$192; paid, domestic, 20, 639, \$390, 626; paid, Canadian, 34, \$514; paid, British, 60, \$968; paid, German, 129, \$3, 004; paid, Swiss, 8, \$104; remitted to New York, \$104.00; received from depositing Postmasters, 2, 904 remittances, amounting to \$420, 226.

\*\*MOTEL ARRIVALE\*\*

\*\*Serman Bouss—Taylor Pearce, Des Moines: D. W. Prst. Batt Laker. J. B. Dow. New Nork; Fred Stanford, De Pere, Wis.; Col. J. J. Morse, Auburn; the Hon. C. P. Frindle, Boston, 8. W. Walton, Cinchmati; R. L.

Prest, Sait Lake; J. H. Dow. New York; Fred Stafford. De Fers, Wis. Col. J. J. Morre. Auburn; the Hon. C. P. Prindle, Beston; S. W. Walton, Cinchunati; R. L. Ashurs; P. Philadelphia; I. M. Cate, Boston. Tremost House—The Hon. J. R. Reigart, Beloit; Col. P. L. Washburn, Wisconsin; the Hon. G. P. Lee, Fond du Lat; D. W. James, New York; G. W. Benson, Saiten; M. Kaglemin, Milwauke; Swayne R. Hugbes, Parkersburg; S. Birnheim, San Francisco; E. French, Toledo; Col. B. F. Campbell, Dakota; J. E. McKiride, Sait Lake; S. T. E. Prime, Dwight, ill. ... Gerand Facilie—H. D. Lord, New York; W. H. Cottrill, Milwaukee; J. H. Ford, Detroit; K. A. Ford, St. Louis; J. K. Simpson and C. E. Follette, St. Louis; W. G. Park, Pittsburg; J. W. Parker, Atchison; J. H. Whipple, Mimesota; W. J. Morden, Indianspolis; J. F. Cramer, Milwaukee; Daniel Modre, Detroit, Palme House—M. A. Cole, New York; G. O. Slevena, Raitunore; H. C. Richte, Louisville; the Hon. J. P. Morris, Galesburg; E. S. Hesson, G. M. Steele, Detroit; H. L. Palmor, Milwauke; G. O. Slevena, Raitunore; H. C. Richte, Louisville; Commodore Hesson, Marchalo; A. C. Burr, Nashville; Commodore Hesson, Marchalo; A. C. Burr, Nashv

WILLIAM H. HARPER.

There appeared a few days are on the books of the Recorder's cufice records of the conveyance of two pieces of property from William Henry Harper, ex-Chief Grain Inspector, and Mary P. Harper, his wife, to John A. Logan. The value of the first piece was put at \$20,000, and of the second at \$2,000. The first is located at the junction of Ingieside avenue and Fifty-eighth street, and is more technically described as Lots 13 to 37 inclusive. Block 6, Mason & McKichan's Subdivision of W. ½ N. W. ½, Sec. 14, T. 38, R. 14. The second piece lies in the irregular figure formed by Twentieth and Bushnell streets and Archer avenue; or, in the language wherein real estate men exult, comprises the W. 6½ feet of Lot 2 angle. 12½ feet of Lot 3, Block 8, Sonth Branch Addition.

Lot 2 and E. 12½ feet of Lot 3, Biock 8, South Branch Addition.

The fact that this transfer of property was made by a defaulter to the State to the amount of some \$24,000, when it was supposed that Mr. Harper had nothing to transfer to anybody that was particularly worth having, seemed to indicate that he had struck a lead somewhere, and that the transaction might prove of more or leas interest to the new Board of Rrilway and Warehouse Commissioners in their endeavor to recover from the said harper the amount of mone, which cling to his fingers while in the service of the State. With a view to learning perhaps something farther in regard to the matter, as well as to ascertain what measures the mew Board will take to recover this money, a reporter called upon Measrs. Oberly and Smith last evening at the Tremont House. It so happened that Chief Inspector Smith was with the gentlemen, and the former happened to recoilect that this was very probably the same property that Harper had bought of Gen. Logan some time since, with the design of crecting an elevator on the South Branch lots. The probable cause of the transfer to Gen. Logan was, in Gen. Smith's opinion, Mr. Harper's inability to make the payments. But, even on the supposition that it was a bons fide iransfer of Harper's property to Gen. Logan, Mr. Oberly did not think that there was any way to recover it in liquidation of the debt, inasmuch as the transfer was already made, and he did not know of any, process by which the property could be recovered.

In regard to the preceedings against Harper, Mr. Oberly discould be recovered.

not know of any process by which the property could be recovered.

In regard to the proceedings against Harper, Mr. Obarly stated that the matter had been delayed for some time ording to a decree of the Supreme Court of the State to the effect that no suit could be commanued against him until the decision of the United States Supreme Court had been obtained in the case of Tompkins, Harper's predecessor-4, so left the office under a similar cloud. That decision of the United States Supreme Court was made a few weeks since, and is to the effect that the rules of the Board, making the language that the rules of the money, were slopted after '1. compkins' bond was given, and the benkensen had no notice of the fact that Thompkins was to be the custodian. Hence the case was decided against the State. In the Harper case the rules were accepted before the bond was given, and the Attorney-General of the State is of opinion that they may hold Harper and his bondsmen, Bob Ingersoll, Charley Farwell, Sol Hopkins, John T. Harper, and John Rountree. The retiring Board, therefore, directed the Attorney General to institute suit against Harper and his

NORMAL SCHOOL.

people certainly found ample mat-sation all day in remarks about th

it was wretched.

The Commencement exercises were held in the large hall on the third floor of the main building, which was found simost too limited in area to accommodate the multitude of residents of Englewood and freeds from abroad. The decorations of the hall showed taste and care in their arrangement. Festoons of evergreen were hung continuously around the walls, encircled the pillars underneath the galleries, and hung gracefully from the chandellers, while flags draped the rear of the platform and the piano at one side.

THE VISITORS

who might be piaced under the heading of distinguished guests were many, and included County-Superintendent Plant, Prof. J. F. Eberhart, ex-County Superintendent, County-Commissioners Guenther, Senne, Bradley, and Hoffman, County-Attorney Rountree, H. B. Lewis, of the County-Attorney Rountree, H. B. Lewis, of the County-Board of Education, the Rev. G. Heffmer, of Eine Island, Dr. Champlin, of Englewood, Prof. Brownell, of Chicago, and Frof. Nightengale, of Lake Forest. They were not half so noticeable, however, as the group of young ladies and gentlemen who sat upon the platform, the former in snow-white dresses and white kid gloves of many buttons. Following are the names of the graduating class: Annie Barker, Theresa Booth, Mary L. Bour, Mary L. Budlong, Nellie D. Chittick, Annie S. Crimmins, Eledtee M. Darrow, Cora L. Deane, Lizzie M. Doolittle, Sarah Gillen, Cora M. Heffron, Mary L. McGawn, Gettle A. Morcereau, Emogene M. Merrill, Emma F. Wallace, Emma C. Webb, Herbert H. Baldwin, Frank E. Brayton, Henry T. Hotchkins, William Jones, Leopold Schroeder, David Wallace, Philip H. Warner.

MISS EMMA C. WEBB, as salutatorian, was the first of the class to ad-

Hotchkins, William Jones, Leopold Schroeder, David Wallace, Philip H. Warner.

MISS EMMA C. WEBB, as salutatorian, was the first of the class to address the ancience. She spoke in a remarkably clear voice, saying, in beginning, that this was the Centennial class of the school, and she thereupon proceeded to speak of the improvements and inventions of the century. She alluded to the fact that many of the most important discoveries of their kind had been made quite recently, within the latter half of the century. The growth of literature was noticed, as well as the increase of educational facilities. In inviting their friends to their graduating exercises, the class did not, of course, make great pretension. As salutatorian, she extended a welcome to the Board of County Commissioners and the Board of Education, several of whom occupied seats on the platform. At the conclusion of her essay the fair speaker was heartly applanded.

Mr. Philip H. Warner next appeared on the stage as orator, his topic being the "Progress of Education."

Prof. Wentworth announced that Miss Lizzle M.

as orator, his topic being the "Progress of Education."

Prof. Wentworth announced that Miss Linzie M. Doolittle, who was next on the programme, was prevented from being present by reason of iliness. In justice to her it should be stated that she had taken the prize for scholarship, having had the best average standing of any in the class during the three years.

The next exercise in order was a reading by Miss Gettle A. Mercereau. The piece was that entitled "How He Saved St. Michael's," and her rendition of it was extremely animated, and she received numultuous applause at the close.

The prize oration, "Civilization as an Accumulative Force," by William Jones, although necessarily cut down to ohe-third of its original length, was a fine effort.

Miss Sarah Gillew sang a solo entitled, "The Requital," by Blumenthal. She was accompanied at the piano by Prof. A. M. Fietcher.

The prize cessay on "Harmony," by Miss Emma F. Wallace, was next read.

Miss Mary L. Budlong read the class history in verse.—a very pieasant production, and one that was much enjoyed by the audience.

THE YALEDICTORY

verse.—a very pleasant production, and one that was much enjoyed by the audience.

THE VALEDICTORY

address was delivered by Miss Cors M. Heffron. She began by quoting the class motto, "Qualis vita, finis ita."—"As is life, so is its end."—and said that this proverb contained at once a warning and a golden promise. The end crowned the work. The proverb stimulated the cultivation of every talent. The class would gladly stay longer in the pleasant halls where they had received such excellent instruction, but they were now at the portal and must go forth into the world. They thanked their friends for the encouragement extended to them during the past years, and in the future, in the midst of a life of teaching, they would look back with joy to the friendship that they had once experienced in the Normal School. The speaker addressed the Honorable Board of Commissioners of Cook County, thanking them for the erection of a new building, whereby Indigent students were enabled to obtain a normal education. To her schoolmates and classmates she bade a fond adieu, and gave the customary good advice on such occasions.

The rest of the programme consisted of a classmore, written by Miss Nellie Chittick, and sung by

mattes she bade a fond adieu, and gave the customary good advice on such occasions.

The rest of the programme consisted of a classsong, written by Miss Neille Chittick, and sung by
the entire class; presentation of diplomas by the
Principal; presentation of prizes by Messrs. W.
S. Proudfoot and Mr. R. Powers, and the
presentation of certificates by Supt. Plant. At
6:30 o'clock there was a class supper, after which
the address to the graduates was made by the Rev.
Dr. Ryder. The remainder of the evening was
devoted to a class reunion, in which the chief exercise was waltzing.

MRS. KITTREDGE.

THE FUNERAL OBSQUIES
of the late Margaret Hyde Kittredge, wife of the
pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, were
held yesterday afternoon in the edifice mentioned,
and were of the most solemn and impressive character. The large auditorium was filled to its full
capacity by the friends of the deceased. The
ladies of the church had decorated the pulpit with
flowers wrought in stars, wreaths, and crosses,
and arranged them around the pulpit and the bier
in the most tasteful manner.
The remains were inclosed in a rich casket, and and arranged them around the pupit and the bier in the most tasteful manner.

The remains were inclosed in a rich casket, and remained at the late residence (No. 75 Ashland avenue) of the deceased until 2:30 o'clock, when the funeral cortege was formed and proceeded to the church. corner of Carpenter and Washington streets. The pall-bearers consisted of the members of the Session, and were as follows: Wilsam Lee, Dr. P. A. Turpin, Thomas Dent, Mr. Osborn, Charies Currier, L. Burrow, L. McWilliams, Mr. Keese, Judge S. M. Moore, Mr. Goodman, Mr. Trimingham, George Stuart, L. L. Hodges, and William Potwin.

The Deacons of the church acted as an escort, and were led by the Revs. Arthur Mitchell and Gibson.

and were led by the Reva. Arthur Mitchell and Gibson.

When the cortege arrived the church was filled with persons of both sexes. As the pall-bearers entered the door the organ played, and the casket was carried nown the aisle and placed in front of the pulpit.

Besides the bereaved husband and three children of the late Mrs. Kittredge, Mr. and Mrs. Hyde, her father and, mother, were present, and, with many other mourners, occupied seats immediately surrounding the coffin.

The Revs. Mesers. Mitchell, Gibson, and Matthews were seated in the pulpit. The first-named minister opened the services with prayer, which was followed by the 284th hymn, "Come ye disconsolate."

minister opened the services with prayer, which was followed by the 284th hymn, "Come ye disconsolate."

The Rev. Mr. Matthews read the service beginning. "Like as a father pityeth his children, so the Lord pityeth them that fear Him."

The Rev. Dr. Mitchell gave a brief biographical sketch of the deceased. She was born in August, 1842, and was therefore 34 years of age. He described in feeling terms her parting from her home, and said she owed much to the wife or Prof. Edwards, of Andover College, for her early spiritual and religious training. At 20 years she was a member of the church at Charlestown, Mass., her native place, and it was there the bereaved minister who now mourns her loss married her. She had known and became beloved in but two homes, —at Charlestown and Chicago, —and the twelve years of her married life had been about equally divided between them. The speaker paid a warm and carnest triunts to the many Christian virtues and endearing qualities of the deceased, and at the close of his remarks announced the familiar hymn, "Jesus, Lover of My Soul."

The Choir also sang an appropriate authem.

nounced the familiar hymn, "Jesus, Lover of My Soul."

The choir also sang an appropriate anthem.

The Rev. Mr. Gibson, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, after annoancing that the Rev. Dr. Goodwin had been prevented from attending the services on account of severe illness, spoke a few words of sympathy for the mourners, and gave them consolation in dwelling on the Christan's Great Hope. He closed with a fervent prayer.

The Rev. Dr. Mitchell stated that all who desired to look on the face of the deceased before the coffin was closed could do so by passing down the east alse and thence out into the chapel. The benediction was pronounced, and then nearly the entire congregation passed by the remains and looked on the face for the last time.

The coffin was afterward removed to the hearse, and the funeral proceeded to the Michigan Central Depot, where the remains were placed on the 5:15 train and borne to Charlestown, where they will be buried.

THE SOUTH TOWN.

THE SOUTH TOWN.

KIMBALL'S PROGRESS.

Up to last evening the bond of Mark Kimball, the new Town Collector for South Chicago, had not been presented to Supervisor Lincoln, but was in the hands of L. Z. Leiter, Esq., one/of the gentlemen who has signed it. Mr. Lincoln was in hourly anticipation of its receipt, and will probably have if to-day. The centlemen who have become responsible for Mr. Kimball are well known in the community as solid business men, and it is not likely that Mr. Lincoln will have any difficulty gassing upon them. In addition to those names given in yesterday's Tansuxs, George Armour is mentioned. Mr. Kimball will enter upon his duties as soon as possible after the bond is approved. The amount of the security is \$7, 115, 000.

The newly-appointed Collector paid the City-Hall a visit yesterday in search of an office. He failed to find one in the old rookery, but will locate on the northwest corner of Adams and La Salle streets, where he expects within a few days to be gathering the money in. Mr. Kimball has secured the services of Thomas Judge, a most competent man, as his chief assistant, and that gentleman will be ready to enter upon his duties the moment the books are obtained. There is a general feeling, even among Evnns' friends, that he will stop the fight now, at least until the April election. It is believed that, if he were to protract the conflict so that Mr. Kimball collects the taxes from only one man, that would be enough to enable him to make out the necessary list and return to the County Treasurer. If no such return is made, the city may less \$2,000,000 and the "county and State \$1,000,000, the result being that the city would be in a worse financial condition than it was a year ago, and the county would receive a set-back which it would take some time for it to recover from.

fileo-Evans case in court, except that a certificate of evidence on the injunction proceedings was filed. The evidence on final hearing will be the same as that already adduced, and it is therefore not necessary to take the usual depositions. It seems as though Evans' attorneys proposed to take an appeal, though they decline to state their future intention.

MOTHER AND CHILD.

Yesterday morning about 10 o'clock a woman entered an Ogden avenue street-car bearing in her arms a very sick infant. At that time the weather was raw and bleak, and sleet was falling. The woman told a pitiful story of how she had been turned out of the County Hospital without cause. The child in her arms began to get worse, and before the car had gone a great way it became senseless and was evidently dying. The spectacle was pitiful. The wailing of the woman, her story, and her apparently dying child, touched the hearts of the passengers. Mr. A. M. Wright, who was in the car, heard her story, gave her some money, and sent her to the Hospital for Women and Children, corner of Paulina and Adams streets, in the care of a gentleman. Here she was taken in and cared for in the dispensary, and the child bathed and cleanly dressed. Under this treatment the infant partially revived, and was soon after able to take some nourishment.

During the Torencon a Thibune reporter called at the bospital, and found the woman nursing her babe. She stated that her name was Ann Pfeiffer, and that she did sewing for a man named Nelson, at No. 272 Sedgwick street. She had formerly boarded with a Mrs. Petersen, at No. 401 West Kinzie street, where she had left her child when she went out to work. Her husband left her about two and one-balf years ago, with two children to care for. He was a cooper by trade, and she says that he was killed at Ashtabula. Her condition was indeed sad, without a home, and a very sick child. It was suffering from inflammation of the stomach and lungs, a bad complication of diseases. Miss Dr. Brown did what she could for the little sufferer. but the woman seemed ungrateful for the kindness shown her. Her manner was that of a person suffering from severe irritability of mind. She claimed that she had been abused at the County Hospital by a Mrs. Williams, who was for three months at the Women's and Children's Hospital, suffering from chondsy night, and wanted to leave; the end of the serious results that might DERANGED AND DYING.
y morning about 10 o'clock a woman

THE CITY-HALL.

The Comptroller yesterday issued revenue warints for \$1,500, and redeemed city paper to the mount of \$25,000.

The Treasurer's receipts yesterday were \$10,000 from the North Town Collector, \$2,369 from the Water Department, and \$1,878 from miscellaneous Yesterday the office of the Treasurer was undergoing a cleaning and calcimining. Mr. Brenan says the first celebration of the event will be pay-day for the boys.

The Judiciary Committee is called to meet in the City-Clerk's office this afternoon at 3 o'clock to consider Clark street railroad matters, and Mr. Anthony, of the Law Department, and Mr. Royce, of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, have been invited to be present.

have been invited to be present.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys of the South Division met in the City-Clerk's office yesterday afternoon to consider the question of the extension of Dearborn street. There were a number of citizens present, some in favor of the extension and others desiring that the ordinance making the extension be repealed. Both sides were represented by counsel, and much talk was indulged in. The Committee temporarily disposed of the matter by referring the question to the Law Department for investigation and an opinion upon the powers and duties of the Council in the premises

duties of the Council in the premises

There are rumors that the Mayor intends to use his official power to materially reduce the amount of the Appropriation bill by vetoing a number of tems and cutting down others. It is said that he will reduce the figures for past indebtedness to about half their present size, and the sewerage appropriation to a large extent. The item for twenty-live horses for the Police Department he will undoubtedly eliminate unless he shall be advised that he can legally divert the amount of the item for the general good of the Department. His Honor has not yet looked over the bill, and it cannot be said exactly what he will decide to be best for the municipal interests. The above are rumors which have leaked out in the usual way.

The monthly report of the Department of Build-

have leaked out in the usual way.

The monthly report of the Department of Buildings shows that in February the receipts were \$528, from the following sources: 142 building permits (180 structures), \$50; 30 street-obstraction permits, \$30; 79 house-moving permits, \$305; 13 house-movers' licenses, \$13. The cost of the buildings represented by the 142 permits was \$523, 150, while for the month of February, 1878, when 51 permits were issued, the amount was \$235, 600. The other work of the Department in the past month was the serving of 186 notices for the past month was the serving of 186 notices for violations of the building ordinance, with the requirements of which notices 130 builders compiled and 55 were granted time. One hundred and sixty-four violations were noticed by the inspectors. 41 were reported by citizens, and 19 houses were built without violation of the laws.

built without violation of the laws.

The Council having ostensibly finished their labors on the appropriation bill, some of the city employes are anxiously asking. "What next?" The next thing will be to publish the ordinance for ten days. Meanwhile the Council will be at work upon the other bill which they are obliged to pass, and then the one already finished can be certified to the County Collector, and in anticipation of the collection of the amount mentioned therein money will be borrowed, the wheels of the municipal machinery greased, and the machinery set actively in motion. And then the employes can be paid their January and February salaries. But there is some dissatisfication among the officials about the amounts appropriated for the different departments and purposes, and it is said that an effort will be made to have the bill reconsidered. If it is, of course matters will be delayed.

Scarlet fever appears to be on the increase, as

will be made to have the bill reconsidered. If it is, of course matters will be delayed.

Scarlet fever appears to be on the increase, as twenty-five deaths have occurred already this week. This number is an increase over last week, and the disagreeable weather is thought to be the chief cause. The new cases of disease reported vesterday were at the following places: No. 12 Peek court, No. 244 West Twelfth street, No. 145 Sedgwick street, No. 544 South Canal street, No. 137 South Green's freet, No. 480 Marshield avenue, No. 107 Thirteenth street, and No. 359 Carroli street. Dr. Hall, the Medical Inspector of the North Division, unde a report yesterday covering all the cases, shout twenty in number, under his eye. He says that with one exception the infected houses are cleanly and in good sanitary condition, and that the want of nurses is very little felt, owing to the fact that he people are more careful, and have learned to take better care of themselves and their premises. None of the cases are considered dangerous, and there were hopes that the lifte of the disease in the North Division was fast becoming extinct. The Doctor urges care in regard to the removal of the warning cards, saying that in some instances they have been removed almost before the slek had recovered and before the houses had been disinfected.

The Times of yesterday morning contained an article which sitemated by a combination of mis-

The Times of yesterday morning contained an article which attempted, by a combination of misstatements, to show that there was not in the city a good public improvement, and in the article it was atated that the old lake tunnel, seading from the crib to the North was stated that the old lake tunnel, leading from the crib to the North Side pumping-works, was caving in and fast going to pieces. That statement drove a reporter to City-Engineer Chesbrough yesterday, and he was asked what he knew of the condition of that tunnel. He was very much surprised at the enterprise displayed by the Times, and could not see how the information had been obtained. He knew of no late examination of the tunnel. It had been examined about three years ago, when the tunnel had been pumped out and inspected, and the outside had been looked over by a diver. He was sure that the tunnel had not been of and inspected, and had not heard of any diving inspection. Three years ago, after the tunnel had been in use seven years, it was found to be in perfect condition, and it was not likely that its condition had changed much since that time, for the work had been done satisfatorily. As to the other statements in the Times' article, the City Engineer smiled incredulously, and said that he had been asked by one of the city officers what new scheme for municipal abuse had been devised.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The County Agent is day by day diminishin In the Board meeting Thursday Fitzgerald offered to give his next quarter's salary to some of the charitable institutions if Conly would. Bids for the offering are now in order, for Conly will not allow himself to be bluffed.

Frank Cunningham, of the Sheriff's office, who it was said a few days ago was laid up with inflammatory rheumatism, was growing worse yesterday. Late in the afternoon his physician gave orders that no one be permitted to visit him.

that no one be permitted to visit him.

Ex-Sheriff Agnew made his final settlement with the County Treasurer yesterday. He inreed over all the claims he had against the county, and, comparing these with what the county had against him there appeared a balance in his favor of about \$1.500, which was handed over to him.

The County Commissioners drew their quarter's malary yesterday, or at least most of them. They were in a hurry about the matter, coming of the fact that a rumor was in the air that Mr. Senne had applied for an injunction in one of the civil courts to prohibit the Treasurer from paying to them more than \$2.50 per day. Messra. Couly and Fitzgerald kept their promise to denate their ealary to the Bridgeport Orphan Asylum by giving the Clerk instruction in writing to make their orders payable to that institution. nissioner Carroll was mourning yesterday, uses be had the day before failed to hear Mr. invite some one to join him in giving his

Commissioner Cleary beran yesterday to g through the several county offices with a view to ascertaining whether or notany surplus of employe were on the pay-rolls. The first office attacket was that of the County Cierk. His first inquiry brought the answer that ten men were employed but walking through the office a moment later be counted thirty-three. He has taken the labor or himself, and is doing it for his personal satisfaction.

A few Hyde Park special assessment cases occupled most of the time of the County Court yesterday. To assessment No. 61 objections were made
by John W. Dunham and Natt & Brooks, which
were overruled, and an appeal was taken. To assessment No. 69 the South Park Commissioners
objected, and the objection was sustained, while
the objections of the Illinois Central Railroad Company were overruled. To assessment No. 71 objections were filed by J. W. Black and the Illinois
Central Railroad Company, and sustained without
prejudice.

come out shead.

Here is another miracle. A lady living at No. 66 Ontario street was led into the building yesterday and introduced as being blind and in want of coal. She was kept in the background for swhile, all the talking being done in the meantime by her companion. When she came to the front she said that she had been getting provisions from the County Agent all winter, but had not been able to get any coal, and invoked the sid of those around to helb her. The encouragement she received was not very flattering, but she became excited in the dispute which followed, and, in her nervousness, her sight was instantly restored, and she left the building without being led down stairs.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

St. David's Lodge, I. O. G. T., will be enter-tained to-night by the State Lecturer. The Commencement exercises of the Chicag Homeopathic College will be held in Hershey Mu Homeopathic College will be held in Hershey Mu-sic-Hall Monday evening.

The Philosophical Society will be addressed this evening by H. W. S. Cleveland. Subject: "Land-

The regular social prayer-meeting the Christian Men's Christian Union will be held at 8 o'clock this evening in Lower Farwell Hall. The Presbytery of Chicago will hold an adjourne

meeting Monday at 10:30 o'clock a. m., in the min-isters' room, No. 48 McCormick Block. The fourth annual convention of the National Butter and Egg Association will be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. There will be a meeting of the Pifth Ward Im-provement Club held at the corner of Thirtieth street and Portland avenue this evening at 8 o'clock sharp.

Prof. William D. Gunning's last lecture in the Science Course will be given in Hershey Music Hail Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, entitled, "What Science Will Do for Man Religiously." To-morrow night Blahop McLaren will preach and confirm the Rev. Mr. Perry's class for that Apostolic Kite, in All-Saints Episcopal Free Church, corner of North Carpenter and West Ohio streets, at 8 o'clock.

The Civil Engineers' Club will meet at 4 p. m.
Tuesday at the Sherman Honse. A paper on the
removal of the reef obstructing the entrance to
Eagle Harbor, Lake Superior, will be read by Mr.
L. G. Schermerhorn. The trades unions, labor organizations, and Workingmen's party of the United States will hold a meeting this evening at West Twelfth Street Turner Hall, to discuss the National Bureau of Labor and various bills in the interest of labor now pending in the State Legislature.

A public temperance meeting will be held this evening in the hall 211 West Madison street at 8 o'clock. The Rev. M. M. Parkhurst and others will speak, and Messrs. Barker and Smith will speak, and meeting to be held every Saturday night.

of meetings to be held every Saturday night.

The Rev. Mr. Erdman's Bible Talks are continued at the First Congregational Church, corner of Ann and Washington streets, with great success. These lectures are open to all who choose to attend. They are given by a man who has, through deep research and special study, thoroughly prepared himself as a Bible scholar and teacher. Lectures begin promptly at 2:30 o'clock Sunday afternoons.

promptly at 2:30 o'clock Sunday afternoons.

There will be a workingmen's mass-meeting this evening at West Twelfth-Street Turner Hall.
Object: Agitation for a National Bureau of Labor Statistics by petitions to Congress, now being circulated throughout the country, indorsed by all Presidents of National and International Trades Unions and all preminent labor reformers. The passage of the bills in the interests of labor now before the State Legislature is also demanded by these workingmen.

In view of the generally manifested desire of the citizens of North Chicago to indores the objects of the Temporal Hays desired the citizens of North Chicago to indores the objects of the Temporal Hays desired the Temporal H

citizens of Novih Chicago to indorse the objects of the "Citizens', Union," the Committee have de-cided to'hold a public meeting this evening at 8 o'clock. in Brand's Hall, southeast corner of North Clark and Erie streets. Prominent speakers have been engaged and will positively be present to address the meeting. The people generally are alive to the object of securing honest government, and a large attendance is invited and expected. alive to the object of securing honest government, and a large attendance is invited and expected.

Tuesday evening Prof. J. K. McAfferty will receive a complimentary benefit tendered by his numerous friends, to be held at the rooms of the Library Association, No. 170 State street. Says the Rev. James De Koven, Warden of Racine College, where the Professor taught some six years: "He understands admirably the art of training the human voice, and is a most accomplished reader, and an elocutionist of rare attainments." The coming entertainment will be enhanced in attractiveness by the rendering of some fine vocal numbers by two leading city artists. Tickets may be obtained at Julius Bauer's and Messrs. Lyon & Healy's, music dealers, State street, and the City Treasurer's office.

OBGAN RECFTAL.

The first of the new series of organ recitals which Mr. Eddy will give this spring at the Hershey Hall takes place this noon from 12 to 1 o'clock. The organ numbers will include the Merkel Sonata, No. 2. in G minor, op. 42; Saint Saens' "Rhapsody No. 3." which is new here: Bach's fugue in G minor; Archer's "Introduction and Concert Variations"; Guilmant's "Cantilene Pastorale"; and the Thiele "Concert-Satz" in E flat minor. In addition to the instrumental selections, Mrs. Hershey will sing two new songs of Dudley Buck's "Sunset" and "Storm Sunshine." Hershey Hall will undoubtedly be a pleasant place of resort on Saturday noons, not only for musicians, but also for ladies who have engagements down-town.

CRIMINAL.

John Peterson, a little colored fellow who picks up a precarious existence by "faking silk wipes," was caught in the act yesterday afternoon by H. H. Knowles, of No. 108 Dearborn street. Officer Libber and the control of the control of

Joseph Bertram, an old-time thief and house breaker, for the burgiary of some clotting and jewelry from the residence of A. S. McDonald, No. 1461 Halsted street, and William Hatton, for the larceny of a set of pool-balls from John Nacey, on Randolph street, are locked up at the Armory.

Randolph street, are locked up at the Armory.

Excited by long and continued fasting, the gambling tiger has recently waxed bold, and has left its lair to catch the feative Granger in the jungle. The West Division police mounted their elephani, and under command of Sergi. Simmons went forth to do battle, and bagged two of the beasts,—one at No. 87 Haisted street, kept by Charles Atwood, together with two immates, and another at No. 77 Haisted street, kept by Charles Cater, together with fourteen immates.

The thieves in town still continue to do housework, though upon a milder plan than during the winter months. Yesterdap there were reported the burgiary of John Livingstone's residence, No. 37 Archer avenue, whereby a gold watch and chain worth \$175, a \$40 locket, and an overcoat were secured as plunder. A second was that of the residence of Fred Dean, No. 547 West Monroe street, where clothing, jewelry, and silverware to the value of \$200 were stolen. Entrance was effected by twisting off the bars of a basement window with a jimmy. A third was the bargiary of nineteen boxes of cigars from the store of K. Roth, No. 66 West Lake street. Entrance was gained by forcing the front door.

West Lake street. Entrance was gained by forcing the front door.

Within the past few days the residences of William Hülbrecht, No. 180 North Union street, and that of Knud B. Knudson, No. 200 on the same thoroughfare, were burglarized of about 150 unfinished vests, together with some smaller articles. Yesterday Officer M. Hugan ran across Samuel Benson and Louis Anarson while trying to dispose of a clock stolen from Knudson's store, and they were run in upon suspicion of being the burglars. Officers Haines and Plant, who had the cases in charge, traced the stolen vests to the residences of Jacob and Mary Foster, corner of Sixteenth street and Centre avenue, and that of John Lundom, on Ohio street. Most of the priperty was recovered, and the trio were arrested upon warrants for receiving stolen property.

Justice Summerfield yesterday held the following: Thomas Farrell, riot, and Albert Morris, for shooting Andrew nogers, discharged for lack of prosecution; Tracey and Tarble, for the De Golyer safe robbery, 31,000 each till to-day; Henry Jones, larceny of a coat at the Sherman House, 3509 to the Criminal Court; Thomas Cody, vagrant, thirty days in the House of Correction; Thomas Connors and John Williams, vagrants, sixty days are the larceny of a coat from Henry L. 6300 from Thomas Brown, 31,000 to the 6th; Waiter Scott, the O'Neill Building hiel. six months for vagrancy, and \$500 to the Criminal Court for the larceny of a coat from Henry L. Gay's office. Eliza Jane Schwindemann and C. W. Bushler, adultery, \$300 such to the 9th instant. Before Justice Pollak William Scott and eight inmates of a gambling hell were assessed all the way from \$25 to \$5.

THE COURTS.

Merril Ladd's Assignee After the Utica Cement Company.

Lileged Sharp Practice on the Part of the Latter's Counsel.

A Disgusted Democrat Pleads the Baby Act and Wants His Money Back.

New Suits, Confessions, Judgments, Bankruptcies, Etc.

filed a bill yesterday in the Superior Court against the Utica Cement Company, Merril Ladd, Presi-dent of the Company, G. B. Kirtland, its Secre-tary, Mary T. Moore, William C. Grant, William H. Swift, Charles Kern, and William Fogarty. In M. Swift, Charles aera, and wintam Fogsay, in which he charges Grant and Swift, attorney, with some sharp practice, and asks for an injunction to prevent the proposed sale this morning of certain shares of the Cement Company belonging to Merril Ladd. Complainant states that in August last Ladd owned 2,568 out of the 3,000 shares of the Company's stock. Being at the time involved, he made a voluntary assignment of his property to complainant. This included 1, 446 shares of the above stock, the remainder having been pledgedito other parties as security, or being then in the name of Merril Ladd & Co. The lawyers who drew the assignment were Grant & Swift, and Swift since that time has been managing Director of the Company. They were also the at-torneys for the Company, and of course were well aware of the transfer of Ladd's stock to complain-

on the morning of Feb. 19, 1877, complainant went to the Company's office to get the stock transferred on the stock-books to him. He met the Secretary and stated his wish, but the latter refused to make the transfer until he had seen his atto-ney, and until Mr. Ladd was present. Richmon to make the transfer until he had seen his attorney, and until Mr. Ladd was present. Richmond then hunted up Ladd, and they went again to the office and waited two hours for Kirtland, but did not see him. The next morning they went again and made the same request, but Kirtland refused to make the transfer on the ground that Ladd's stock had been levied on by the Sheriff on an execution in favor of Mary T. Moore.

Complainant then went to work to find out the facts respecting this levy, and ascertained that Grant and Swift, acting as sitorneys for Mary T. Moore, had recovered judament against the Company, of which they were also lawyers. Execution was immediately issued, but no levy was made until after complainant's visit to Kirtland. Richmond now charges that after he made his first demand on Kirtland to transfer the stock, the latter went to Grant and Swift told them of the demand, and they then took steps to have the Sheriff levy on Ladd's stock before it could be transferred. These shares of stock have by the order of Grant and Swift, or Swift, to the Sheriff, been advertised to be sold this morning at the door of the Court-House, and unless the Sheriff be enjoined the sale will take place. It is further charged that Kirtland, Grant and Swift, and Mary T. Moore had actual or constructive notice that Ladd had transferred his stock for the benefit of all his creditors to complainant.

In December, 1876, John O. Pierson began a suit against the Company to recover the amount of some of its bonds held by him. Grant and Swift.

stock for the benefit of all his creditors to complainant.

In December, 1876, John O. Pierson began a suit
against the Company to recover the amount of
some of its bonds held by him. Grant and Swift,
the Company's lawyers, made no defense, and
judgment was entered by default. Mr. Ladd then
employed other attorneys, after execution had
been issued, and on metion and affidavits the
execution was quashed and the judgment set
aside, on the ground that Grant and Swift
had collinded with Pierson to procure the judgment. Richmond, moreover, alleges that Pierson,
Grant, and Swift, failing in their first scheme, have
since colluded together to procure a levy and sale
of Ladd's stock, so that Pierson by buying it might
get control of the Company. The annual meeting
of the stockholders will be held March 7, and Pierson is making a strong effort to get the Company

dent. Campbell, as a good Republican, of course put up an equal pile, and Jesse Hipple, the clerk of the Tremont House, was chosen as the stakeholder. For the first ten days after the election Petilion was consident he was abaed, but since the appointment of the High Commission the visions of that \$150 have grown fainter and fainter, and he has bedewed his pillow with tears at the thought of the way the Democrats voted away their chance when they agreed to arbitration on any condition but that of heads-i-win-tails-you-lose policy. Finally, as he read the decision on the Ionisiana question his hopes vanished, and he went to Campbell to have the bet declared "off." The latter could not see any reason for backing out when he was sure to win, and declined. Petillon then went to Hipple to get the money, but that individual also failed to comply, and this morning when complainant read the 4:15 a. m. dispatch in True Trueunz, and saw that Gov. Hayes had been declared elected, he determined Campbell should not get the money, even though he should be compelled to plead the "baby act," and yesterday he filed a bill for an injunction against Hipple to prevent him paying over the money, though without giving any specific reason for his request, except that a suit in law against Hipple would probably be unawailing.

OBADIAH JACKSON.

In the case of Hollister & Gorham vs. Obadiah Jackson, a creditors' bill, the Receiver of the latter. Adial T. Ewing, filed his first report yesterday for the month of February, as follows:

man et al., Judge Blodgett yesterday appointed Joseph H. Gray Receiver, under bond for \$1,500.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

An involuntary petition was filed yesterday against \$\vec{e}\$. Brucker, Adolph Brucker, and Simon S. Brucker, merchants at Pontiac, under the firm name of \$\vec{e}\$. Brucker, Adolph Brucker, and Simon \$\vec{e}\$. Brucker, merchants at Pontiac, under the firm name of \$\vec{e}\$. Firm of H. T. Simon & Gregory, of \$\vec{e}\$t. Lonis. It is charged that the debtors, on the 5th of February, confessed judgment in favor of the Livingston County Bank, Francis Brucker, and, Joseph M. Greenbaum, with intent to give them a preference; also, that on the 9th of February they allowed their property to be taken on legal process under a judgment in favor of Piric, Scott & Co., with intent to cheat and deirnaud their creditors. A rule to show cause March 14 and an injunction to prevent the sale of the debtors' property were issued. A composition meeting will be held March 16 in the case of Edwards & Browne.

A discharge was issued to ira Holmes.

The Assignee of A. T. Gillett was directed to advertise for bids for the bankrupt's property.

In the case of John McArthar, an order was made on the Assignee to turn over to Matthew Addy & Co. certain iron in his possession belonging to them.

The sale of the assets of James P. Hart was approved.

In the case of Biddie & Boyd, an order was made

In the case of Biddie & Boyd, an order was mad In the case of Biddie & Boyd, an order was made on the Assignee to advertise for eale the stock of goods and fixtures of the bankrupts after advertising freely in the Journal and SUNDAY TRIBUNK and Times, and giving notice by circulars that private bids shall be received for the goods in job-lots or as a whole until March 15 at 10 o'clock, and all goods and fixtures not sold to private bidders shall be sold at public action for eash in such lots as may be deemed advisable by the Assignee, such public sale to begin Monday, March 19. All private bids shall be subject to the approval of the Court. vate bids shall be subject to the approval of the Court.

The craditors of Levy Bros. held a composition meeting yesterday morning, and accepted a composition of 25 per cent, payable one-half in six and the other half in twelve months, secured by their notes indorsed by — Sare, the President of the Pidelity Bank of Memphis.

The objections to the discharge of W. H. Patterson were dismissed for "rant of prosecution, and the case referred to the Register for final report. Joseph A. Dehner was adjudicated bankrupt after trial.

McCornick & Derrick were adjudicated bankrupt in like manner after a trial.

CIRCUIT COURT.

stee, for the use of Daniel Mc-

THE CALL MONDAY. trial.

trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—Set case 4.798, Hartman vs. Garrity,
and calendar Nos. 257 to 270. Inclusive, except 200 and
202. No. 255, Boyes vs. Ball, on trial.

JUDGE FARWELL—No call announced.

JUDGENEROS COURT—CONTESSONS—Joseph Schmidt vs.
Anton Schumacher and Nickolaus Simons. 2503. 33.—
The Rutinad Marble Company vs. Charles F. Saunders,
SI, 440.29.—Martin Powers vs. James and Robert Robton. E148. n. 5148. Judg E Gary—Frank W. Harding vs. Charles W. Col our. 83, 383, 30.—Herman Weiller vs. Heary Abraham erdict. 838, 72.—F. A. Oswald vs. Christian S. Eagi 172.—Chicago & Southern Railroad Company vs. C. 1 perdict. \$359.72.—F. A. Suthera Railroad Company vs. C. H-Beckwith, S.Bt. 50.
CHOULT COUNT-CONFESSIONS—Jacob Mazer vs. Will-am Gastfield, \$350.80.
Judoz Rouber-C. L. Lancaster vs. Francis Agnew.
P. H. Tierney, and H. S. and F. S. Osborne; verdict, \$590, and motion for new trial.

WRIGHT'S NEW BILLIARD-HALL will be opened to night. This elegant resort is situated at the corner of Lake and Clark streets, and is, in all essentials, the most complete and attractive billiard establishment yet ope

GENTILE'S PORTRAIT OF MOODY is pronounced by his relatives and friends the bes likeness extant of the distinguished evangelist Photographs of Sankey and P. P. Blue also published by Gentile, 103 State street.

HAYES
is our next President. So Dr. McChesney is the
best and cheapest dentist in the city. Only \$8 the
best set. Gold fillings at equally low rates. All
work warranted first-class. Corner Clark and Ran-

THE ROOT & SONS MUSIC CO. offer special inducements to purchasers at who sale and retail, of sheet-music, music-books, t lins, guitars, and all kinds of musical instrumer General agents for the Standard organ and Stee piano. Quality guaranteed. No.156 State street

COPELIN, OF PHOTOGRAPHIC FAME, has altogether outgrown his West Washington street gallery, and just moved to northwest corner State and Madison streets. He promises the finest work in the city. Take elevat

WALGREEN—The funeral of Anna Teresia will take place from the residence, 443 Milwaukee-av., Saturday, March 3, at 1 o'clock, by carriages to Graceland. Friends are invited.

MURFEY—Suddenly, in New York, March 1, George W. Murfey, well known to the merchants of this city as connected with the Continental Suspender Company of New York.

ELLSWORTH—Friday morning, March 2, of chronic bronchitis, Amanda M., wife of John J. Ellsworth, aged 39 years.

KELLOGG—March 1, of inflammation of the brain, Clara Belle, youngest daughter of A. W. and Belle M. Kellogg, aged 3 years and 7 months. Services will be held at 1007 Wabash-av., Sunday, at 4:30 p. m. Remains taken to Milwaukee (Northwestern Railroad) Monday morning.

For Milwaukee papers please copy.

GREEN—At 9 o'clock on the evening of the 1st inst., at his late residence in Waukegan, Ill., William A. Green (formerly with the Illinois Central Railroad Company), in the 57th year of his age.

Funeral services at the Episcopal Church, Wankegan, Sunday, the 4th inst., at 1 o'clock. Friends are invited.

SHIPHERD—At Richmond Hill, New York, Feb. (2015)

are invited.

SHIPHERD—At Richmond Hill, New York, Feb.
28, 1877, Walter Brockway Shipherd, third son of Jacob R. and Anna E. Shipherd, aged 10 years 8 months and 25 days.

At eventide there shall be light.

EDSALL—At Batavia, III., Feb. 26, Mrs. Julia Edsall, in the 79th year of her age, the mother of Mrs. H. A. Huribut and Mrs. A. J. Goss, of this city. KERROTT—The funeral of the late Fannie Louise, wife of John F. Kerrott, Eq., who died on the 28th ult., took place from All-Saints Episcopal Church, Chicago, on the 1st inst., the Rev. H. G. Perry, officiating.

BY New York, Cincinnati, and Little Rock

SHANACY—In this city, March 2, 1877, Honori Shanacy, in the 58th year of her age.
Funeral Sunday, March 4, at 1 p. m. sharp, by
ars to Calvary Cemetary. Friends invited to at-Functions of Calvary Cemetery.

tend without further notice.

West Troy and North Hampton papers ple

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS. FIRST WARD. There will be a meeting of the First Ward Republican Club, in the club-room of the Grand Pacific Hotel, Saturday evening.

THIRD WARD. There will be a meeting of the Third Ward Republican Club at the hall of the N. U. League, southwest corner of Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st., this evening at 8 o'clock. Let every Republican in the ward be on hand to ratify the election of President R. B. Hayes. The meeting will be addressed by a number of good speakers. Business of importance connected with the spring election will come before the Club.

WEST TOWN ELECTION. The Republican Clube in the West Side wards are requested to be represented by their officers or three delegates at a meeting to be held this evening at the office of Justice Morrison, corner Halsted and Randolph-sis., at 8 o'clock prompt, to make arrangements for a proper representation in the forthcoming Town Convention.

## MEDICAL. TO CONSUMPTIVES AND NVALIDS.

WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE OF WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA will promptly and radically cure consumption and absolutely prevent its developement in all cases of Predisposition or threatened attack. For WEAK LUMGS, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, GENERAL DEBILITY, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION, LOSS OF VIGOR and APPETITE, and all diseases arising from POVERTY OF THE BLOOD, WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA IS A SPECIFIC, being me. WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA IS A SPECIFIC, being une-qualed as a VITALIZING TONIC, and BRAIN, NERVE, and BLOOD POOD. Price, \$1 and \$2 per bottle. Prepared only by WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, Sold by Druggists. 36 John-st., New York.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS. AMERICAN CATTLE & MEAT FOR ENGLAND.

SAMUEL POOL & CO., London, being one of the largest cattle-salesmen in Eurone, and the oldest-established house for the sale of Foreign Cattle and Meat, offer to sell on commission Oxen, Sheep, and Pigs, alive or killed. References the highest, viz: Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Son, Bankers, London. Messrs. Authachild Bros., Bankers, Paris, Messrs. August Belmont & Co., Bankers, New York, and others. For all consignments and particulars of sales, etc.
For all consignments and particulars of sales, etc., address our sole agent, MR. M. ANDRADE,
61 Nassau-st., New York.

JETTINE. USE **JETTINE** 

FOR LADIES' SHOES, CONFECTIONERY. CANDY CELEBRATED throughout the Union - expressed to all parts. 1 b and upward at 25, 40, 60c per b. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

HAIR GOODS. Complete stock, hert goods at lowest prices of the Manual and retail. Goods sees C. C. B. C. Line. Market and free of the first and free of the first and free of the first and first and free of the first and free of the first and free of the first and first completes Product. E. Burnham, 20 V. Madison St., Chingo.

AUCTION SALES. By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO. sers, 274 and 276 East Madison-st. shall sell this a. m. at 10 o'clock, an imme stock of Furniture, Household Goods, &c. PARLOR FURNITURE.

CHAMBER FURNITURE. Dining Room, Library & Office Furniture, Carpets, &c., &c.

Also a large lot of Second-hand Furnitur

AUCTION SALES. By G. P. GORE & CO.,

REGULAR TRADE SALE Tuesday, March 6, 9:30 a. m.

Schedule Specific

IN THE LINE SILKS We have choice samples of Ca Grain and Lyons de Cachemere s IN THE LINE ALPACAS.

We have just at hand an invoice of Goods of this class. Medium grade, and a asteful to popular demand. IN THE LINE HOSIBRY We have a particularly good showing. Thousand Dozen of this speciatry. All sees goods and suitably ascerted for the general we shall offer in this cale One Thousand Ladies' White Hose, alightly imperfect, be and durable.

IN THE LINE LINENS.

IN THE LINE CUTLERY We have fresh involces: Scisson and Forks, Pocket Cutiery, and Hundred Dosen Butcher and Bre entire stock of a Jobber. HATS AND CAPS.

UNDERWEAR BOYS' SUITS,
LADIES' CLOAKS,
JEANS,
BUFFLINGS,
PENCILS,
SOAPS,
BINDINGS,
WHIPS MEN'S PANTS, COTTONADE, QUILTS.

WHIPS, A BANKRUPT STOCK

CARPETS. At 1 o'clock p. m. we shall offer the line of Carpets ever placed upon our bars: Double Chain Ingrains, throughout silits, Chain Wool and Worsted Ingrains, La Also, in

TAPESTRIES. a superior showing; Quality Superb; Approved Designs; Pull Nine Wires; Perfect. N. B.—During this most we shall make a post-offering in Embroideries. These goods are direct free a European Manufacturer, and are being specially in ported for this presentation. The line will include the best assortment of these fabrics ever offered at As-tion in this city. The especial attention of Membrai and Jobbers throughout the Northwest is directed to this sale, due notice of which will be published?

On Saturday, March 3, at 94 o'clock, 15 Crates W. G. Crockery, in open lets, 3 Crates Decorated Ware.

The Entire Furniture of Two Dwe Chamber Seta, Easy Chairs, Rockers, Bureaus, steads, Extension Tables, Dining Chairs, Bureaus, and Husk Mattreases, Feather Bed, Cook Brausela, Three-Ply, and Wool Carpeta, Mirrors. FURNITURE FROM THE MATUFACTURES Pavior and Chamber Sets, Marble and Wood-Objes, Wardrobes, Wainut Hedsteads and Bureaus, Chairs, Walnut Chairs and Rockers, Extension T. Lounges, Parior and Office Deaks, Show Cass, Wood-seat Chairs, French and German Plate Mb Mattreases, &c.

ood-seas &c. attresses, &c. Two very fine Bull Dogs.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Our Third Great Spring Trade Sale

Boots, Shoes & Slippers WILL BE MADE Wednesday, March 7, at 9:30 a. m. prompt And we shall at same time close out the balance or the stock of JACOB LAWRENCE, cosisting of 1260 PAIRS ASSORTED BOOTS AND SHOES, all prime stock. GEO. P. GORE & CO... 68 & 70 Walsabar.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. BUTTERS & CO.'S Regular Saturday Porniture Sa Saturday, March 3, at 9:30 a. m., at their saction Rooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av. New and Second-Eand Household Goods Car-pets, Cooking Stoves, &c.

5 Piano Fortes, 4 Buggies, AT AUCTION,
This Saturday morning, March 3, at 12 o'doct,
at Batters & Co. 's Auction Rooms, 118 and 120
Wabash-av WM A RUTTERS & CO.

WOHL'S RESTAURANT, No. 170 Madison-st. FURNITURE & FIXTURES AT AUCTION. Monday Morning, March 5, at 10 o'clock, on the premises.

130 B. W. Dining Chairs, 30 B. W. and Markis-To-Taoles, Crockery, Glassware, Placed Castors, Josepsons, Table Knives, Befrigerator, Wine Cooler, Spoons, Table Knives, Befrigerator, Wine Cooler, Sibt. Cooking Range, complete, cost 3373; factor Chandeliers, together with everything appearance in first-class Restaurant. AUCTION SALE By ABE LIPMAN, Pawnbroker.

Monday and Tuesday, March 5 and 6, At 10 o'clock a. m. each day, At the Auction Rooms of Wm, A. Busters & Co., In 118 and 120 Wabash-av., cor. Madhon-si. I shall without reserve a large stock of Gold and Watches, embracing every style, quality, and Diamond Jewelry of every style and kind; one of the most complete varieties of Gold Jewelry and Chains, together with a large lot of other sweedow which I must dispose of for CASH, as cash if must dispose of the cash as cash if must dispose of the cash as cash in the cash of the cash of

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctra. BANKRUPT SALE Country Dealer's Stock Dry Goods, Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats, Ca-Notions, Boots, Shees, etc., TUESDAY MORRING eth, as hair-past's o'clock, at our Austin Recons, it and 120 WARASH-AV. Among the goods are 400 m Cassimere. Jean, and Cottonade Fasta, Shira, Drawers, White Muslin, Colored, and Cassimere for Denim Overalls, Suspenders, Hosiery, Notions, 800 Spool Cotton, Hata, Cars, Boots, Shoes, Stc., Stc., WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Austicesses.

PACKAGE AND OPEN-LOT SALE TO THE TRADE.

White Grantse and Yellow Ware. Asserted the Cruisery, Hardware, 30 Boils Countries, 4-5 and 5-6 totals and all Wood Courses, 4-5 5-6 4 and 5-6 totals. WEDNESDAY MORNING, March 7, as a clock at EUTTERS & CO. S Auction Booms, 13 and 5 of WABASH-AV. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Thursday Trade Sale.

OVER 850 LOTS

VERY DESIRABLE

Staple and Fancy Dry Good.

Woolens, Clothing, and other goods, Thursday

Monday, March 8, as 9-30 o'clock, at Butter

Auction Rooms, 118 and 120 Wabsab-av.

WM.A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctionoms,

Missoulla monday.

Miscellaneous Books

LITERAT

South Africa-Li Colony of Na

Blue Laws-English Ancient Geograp land---Potte

Statesman's Year-Boo tellani and Cesnol tions of Antiqu

Misfortune an Health. Extraction of Attars

Cold in the Arctic

ture---A Veno Spider. The Apple as a Healt Game-Animals---Wh

LITERATUR SOUTH AFRIC LIFE IN SOUTH AFRICA. By Author of "Station-Life in "Stories About," etc. Svo., delphia: J. B. Lippincott Hadley Bros. & Co., and Janse

Mind?

A new book by Lady Barker greeting from all who kno and entertaining gifts of the been her lot to rove a good deal ners of it; and everywhere at the happiest traits of the travel nist. With the cheeriest good commodates herself to novel overcoming or accepting with the most uncomfortable expering out victorious from every the simple force of a brave and tion. Her books are chiefly man of her life in remote and newl and reflect, in their animated sunny nature of the writer. The present work comprises a dated in Natal, an English cole

the southeast coast of Africa,

ber, 1875, Lady Barker followe who had preceded her by eight

distant and obscure quarter of took up her residence in Pieter Maritzburg, as she calls it,—tr colony. The town is fifty-two m D'Urban, or Port Natal, and the level of the sea. It boasts of growth, and still, as Lady Barks
of the shabblest assemblages of
ing in any of the English colon
of a few straight, wide, grasswhich are only picturesque at a
on account of their having trees
. . . There is not a single
hardly a decent, building in the
streets, as I saw them after a rai streets, as I saw them after a rai sloughs of despond, but they are ing changed by dry weather it dust. There are some fail but they make no show outside the prices of most of the articles ly double what the same thin either at Melbourne or at Christe. There are no navigable rivers i yet no railroads are in running a line of 850 miles, beginning a process of construction. All traportation are, therefore, are highways which, at most times in a nearly impassable condition. in a nearly impassable condition, used by the colonists is dragged over these roads in huge warons twenty to forty oxen. At the bline of bullocks "walks a K 'iorelooper,' who tugs at a rope

horns of the leading oxen, and, general confusion, invariably sew mong string and get the whole inextricable tangle of borns and ing a single day, 120 of these counted between D'Urban and M. "Something like 10,000 oxe Barker, "toil over this one ross winter; and what wonder is the merchandise costs more to for Urban to Maritzburg than it dout from England, but that bee bad! As transport pays better we hear on all sides of farms cultivation, and, as a necessary milk, butter, and so forth are sea and, in the neighborhood of least, it is esteemed a favor to either at exorbitant prices and of quality. When one looks round less acres of splendid grazing is sort of natural park on either hike a bad dream to know that stantly to use preserved milk am as being cheaper and easier to fresh."

Fuel is very scarce and dear. "El lassis in the country are concinity of the mountains in the wand to certain tracts along the sand fruit trees have been plentific the colonists; but, except when the inficially cultivated, the hills and of the interior are destitute of a tation than the shrubbery "bush." In Maritzburg, "nine a purchase you a tolerable-sized about equal for cooking purporcoal." As for provisions, milk, the quart-bottle, is from fourpe a bottle; meat is eightpence a very indifferent quality; butter three shillings a pound, and egg dozen. Indeed, from Lady Barthe high price and scarcty of food, Maritzburg would seem to ic state of famine. To add to a colonists, the horses are subject allment which proves fatal in a lowls, besides exhibiting a gener

maladies.
The winter in Natal begins in . in September, and is a dry season is pronounced salubrious, and is leared to be the finest in the woring to Lady Barker's represent the woring to Lady Barker's represent in the woring to Lady Barker's represent the season, furious thunder-storms a currence, when the lightning pothe low, inky clouds in "floods of light:" the thunder peals in terrand the rain falls in rivers and ter. These storms are apt to be and going with celerity, and learning that the rain falls in rivers and ter. These storms are apt to be and going with celerity, and learning that the rain falls in rivers and terminate falls in the rivers and tectually interfere, however, with the second to tell "werare" temperature of Mariand-so,—mentioning something and pleasant; but then, you selittle difference between weath the practice of the weather its apt to rash into extremes, and and cold are very different when heatly sorread over many weeks, thing boited in lumps.

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TON BALES

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e stock. Eo. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-UTTERS & CO. 3 & CO.'S

Furniture Sale 30 a. m., at their anction 120 Wabash-av. d Household Goods, Car-ing Stoves, &c. s, 4 Buggies. CTION, g. March 3, at 12 o'clock, ction Rooms, 118 and 120

STAURANT, & FIXTURES
FOTION.

g, March 5, at 10
the premises.

SO B. W. and Marble Top
ore. Pined Contern, Forts,
digrator. Wins Cooler, contomplete. Cool 8975; the Gas
h everything appertaining to
TERS & CO. Austioneers.

N SALE. AN, Pawnbroker. day. March 5 and 6

Mm. A Butters & Co., Not. or. Madison-st. I shall sell stock or Gold and Silver religion. And Kind, and make; style and Kind; one of the of Gold Jewelry and Cold are lot of other merchanding UASH, as cash I must have in. LIPMAN, Pawnbroker. A. LIPMAN, Pawnbroker.

PT SALE. ealer's Stock.

unishing Goods, Hats, Case, C., TUESDAY MORNING, sit-our Anction Rooms its mong the goods are 600 pair ritionade Panta, Shirta, and olored, and Casatharre Shirta, and Goods, Shoes, etc., etc., M. A. BUTTERS & O., Auction OPEN-LOT SALE.

TRADE. now Ware. Assorted Giam retware, 30 Rolls Cotton. 10, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, and 8-4 Gi 10BNING, March 7, at 9:30 2, 8 Auction Rooma, 118 and M. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

Trade Sale.
SO LOTS
ESIRABLE

BCV DT GOODS.
4 other goods. Thursday
20 o'clock, at Butters
120 Wabsab-av.
185 & CO., Auctionsers. OUS Books.
OTION.
th 0, at 2:00 o'clock at 2:0

South Africa-Life in the

Colony of Natal. Blue Laws-English Classics-

Ancient Geography-Ire-

land--Pottery.

LITERATURE.

Statesman's Year-Book---The Castellani and Cesnola Colleetions of Antiquities.

cold in the Arctic Regions-Misfortune and Ill-Health.

Extraction of Attars---Fish-Culture---A Venomous

The Apple as a Health-Preserver---Game-Animals---What Is Mind?

LITERATURE.

SOUTH AFRICA.

LIFE IN SOUTH AFRICA. By Lady Barker,
Anthor of "Station-Life in New Zealand,"
"Stories About," etc. 8vo., pp. 136. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Chicago:
Hadley Bros. & Co., and Jansen, McClurg & Co.
Price. \$1.

A new book by Lady Barker is sure of a cordial greeting from all who know the sprightly and entertaining gifts of the author. It has been her lot to rove a good deal about the world. and to dwell at various times in all the four cor-ners of it; and everywhere she has displayed the happiest traits of the traveler and the colonist. With the cheeriest good-humor she accommodates herself to novel circumstances, overcoming or accepting with unruffled spirits the most uncomfortable experiences, and coming out victorious from every one of them by the simple force of a brave and blithe disposiof her life in remote and newly-settled lands, and reflect, in their animated pages, the gay,

sunny nature of the writer.

The present work comprises a series of letters dated in Natal, an English colony situated on the southeast coast of Africa, about 800 miles ber, 1875, Lady Barker followed her husband, who had preceded her by eight months, to this distant and obscure quarter of the globe, and took up her residence in Pietermaritzburg,—or Maritzburg, as she calls it,-the capital of the colony. The town is fifty-two miles inland from D'Urban, or Port Natal, and 2,000 feet above the level of the sea! It boasts of forty years of growth, and still, as Lady Barker avers, is one of the shabbiest assemblages of dwellings existing in any of the English colonies. It consists "of a few straight, wide, grass-grown streets, which are only picturesque at a little distance on account of their having trees on each side.

There is not a single handsome, and

hardly a decent, building in the whole place. The streets, as I saw them after a rain, are veritable hardly a decent, building in the whole place. The streets, as I saw them after a rain, are veritable sloughs of despond, but they are capable of being changed by dry weather into deserts of dust. There are some fairly good shops, but they make no show outside, and, within, the prices of most of the articles sold are nearly double what the same things would bring either at Melbourne or at Christchurch."

There are no navigable rivers in Natal, and as yet no railroads are in running order, aithough a line of 350 miles, beginning at D'Urban, is in process of construction. All travel and transportation are, therefore, accomplished over highways which, at most times of the year, are in a nearly impassable condition. Every article used by the colonists is dragged at a slow pace over these roads in huge wagons drawn by from twenty to forty oxen. At the head of this long line of bullocks "walks a Kafir lad called a 'lorclooper,' who tugs at a rope fastened to the horns of the leading oxen, and, in moments of general confusion, invariably seems to pull the wrong string and get the whole team into an inextricable tangle of horns and yokes." During a single day, 120 of these teams may be counted between D'Urban and Maritzburg. "Something like 10,000 oxen," says Lady Barker, "toil over this one road summer and winter; and what wonder is it, not only that merchandise costs more to fetch up from D'Urban to Maritzburg than it does to bring it out from England, but that beef is dear and bad! As transport pays better than farming, we hear on all sides of farms thrown out of cultivation, and, as a necessary consequence, out from England, but that beef is dear and had! As transport pays better than farming, we hear on all sides of farms thrown out of cultivation, and, as a necessary consequence, milk, butter, and so forth are scarce and poor, and, in the neighborhood of Maritzburg, at least, it is esteemed a favor to let you have either at exorbitant prices and of most inferior quality. When one looks round at these countless acres of splendid grazing land, making a sort of natural park on either hand, it seems like a bad dream to know that we have constantly to use preserved milk and potted meat, as being cheaper and easier to procure than fresh."

Fuel is very scarce and dear. The only wooded lasses in the country are confuned to the vicinity of the mountains in the western portion, and to certain tracts along the sea-coast. Shade and fruit trees have been plentifully planted by the colonists; but, except where these are artificially enlyment to the land religing plains.

and fruit trees have been plentifully planted by
the colonists; but, except where these are artificially cultivated, the hills and roiling plains
of the interior are destitute of any lottier vegetation than the shrubberv locally termed
"bush." In Maritzburg, "nine solid sovercigns
purchase you a tolerable-sized load of wood,
about equal for cooking purposes to a ton of
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the quart-bottle, is from fourpence to sixpence
tottle; meat is eightpence a pound, and of
very indifferent quality; butter brings two or
three shillings a pound, and eggs as much per
cozen. Indeed, from Lady Barker's account of
the high price and scarcity of all articles of
food, Maritzburg would seem to live in a chronte state of famine. To add to the trials of the
colonists, the horses are subject to a mysterions
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the high price and scarcity of all articles of
look Maritzburg would seem to live in a chronk state of famine. To add to the trials of the
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about which proves fatal in a few hours.

The winter in Natal begins in April and end
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partnage, are peculiarly susceptible to deadly
analyses.

The winter in Natal begins in April and end
a september, and is a dry season. The climate
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a september, and is a dry season. The climate
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The season furnous thunder-storms are apt to be brief, coming
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The season was a season of the season
season and blue in times.

"Before I came here," writes Lady Barker,
"meteoreologists used to tell me that the
alternat

treading on a frog. "Then, too, on the tip of every green blade there is poised a vicious tick, ready to transfer itself to the garments of the passer-by, and immediately after to bury its head in the naked fiesh." "They must be the bull-dogs of the insect tribe, these ticks." remarks the lady, "for a sharp needle will scarcely dislodge them. At the last extremity of extraction they only burrow their heads deeper into the skin, and will lose this important part of their tiny bodies sooner than yield to the gentlest leverage." Frogs in shoals leap into the house at the approach of storms, but only once was a venomous snake found within doors. This was coiled up in the nursery where the baby was sleeping, but was dispatched with no other damage than the loss of the baby's cup of milk, which it had drunk. No wonder that, after this adventure, Lady Barker writes, "It requires a certain amount of persuasion and remonstrance now to induce any of us to go into a room first in the dark; and there have been many talse alarms and needless shrieks caused by the lash of one of G—'s many whips, or even a boot-lace, getting trodden on in the dark."

dark."

The population of Natal is about 317,000; but only 17,000 of the whole number are whites. The remainder are broken Zult tribes, the most docile and intelligent of the Kafir races. Upon them the whites depend for labor, and a most uncertain dependence do they prove. The Kafir men, in a wild state, live in idleness,—their women being merely slaves, and performing every menial service. With proper teaching they make tolerable servants; but the difficulty of training laxy savages to habits of industry and the customs of civilization may be imagined. Lady Barker had four of these awkward, ignorant natives in her little box of dustry and the customs of civilization may be imagined. Lady Barker had four of these awkward, ignorant natives in her little box of a cottage, and no upper servant in her own land would toil as she must peroetually, in drilling and overseeing these incompetent attendants. As for anything like society in Maritzburg, it is entirely out of the question. No houses are large enough to entertain company, no one has servants capable of getting up a decent dinner, and all are too poor, considering the state of the market, to furnish a table with dishes fit for a feast. Finally, the weather is always too "maddeningly uncertain" to render dishes fit for a feast. Finally, the weather is always too "maddeningly uncertain" to render it safe for one to plan an entertainment of any sort, and count upon the certainty of guests being able to get to it, or get away from it, without having to encounter the dangers of a tempest, and deluged roads, and swollen streams.

Lady Barker did attend one little dinnerparty, however, and, notwithstanding all her experience of the injurious effect of alternate damp and dust on finery, being tempted to erown her toilet with a bit of delicate head-gear, this is the unfortunate circumstance resulting from experience of the injurious effect of alternate damp and dust on finery, being tempted to crown her toilet with a bit of delicate head-gear, this is the unfortunate circumstance resulting from her folly: "Imagine a lovely, soft summerevening; broad daylight, though it is half-past 7 (it will be dark directly, however); a dinner-party to be reached a couple of miles away. The little open carriage is at the door, and into this I step, swathing my gown carefully up in a huge shawl. This precaution is especially necessary, for, during the afternoon, there has been a terrific thunderstorm and a sudden sharp deluge of rain. Besides a swamp or two to be plowed through as best we may, there are those two miles of deep red muddy road, full of ruts, and big stones, and pittalls of all sorts. The drive home in the dark will be nervous work, but now in daylight let us enjoy whilst we may. Of course I ought to have taken my cap in a box, or bag, or something of the sort; but that seemed too much trouble, especially as it was so small it needed to be firmly pinned on in its place. It consisted of a centre or crown of white crepe, a little frill of the same, and a close-fitting wreath of deep red feathers all round. Very neat and tidy it looked as I took my last glance at it whilst I hastily knotted a light black lace veil over my head by way of protection during my drive. When I got to my destination there was no looking-glass to be seen anywhere, no maid, no anything or anybody to warn me. Into the dining-room I marched in happy unconsciousness that the extreme dampness of the evening had flattened the crown of my cap, and that it and its frill were mere unconsidered limp rags, whilst the unpretending drielet of feathers had started into undue prominence, and stuck straight out like a red nimbus all round my unconscious head. How, my rellow-guests managed to keep their countenances, I cannot tell. I am certain I never could have sat opposite to any one with such an Ojibbeway Indian's head-dress on, without gagling. But no o

into F.'s dressing-room, and demanded quite flercely whether my cap had been like that all "Why, yes,' F. admitted; adding, by way of consolation, 'in fact, it is a good deal subdued now; it was very wild all dinner-time. I can't say I admired it, but I supposed it was all right.'

right."

"Did ever an one hear of such apathy? In answer to my reproaches for not telling me, be only said, 'Why, what could you have done if you had known? Taken it off and put it in your pocket, or what?'
"I don't know, but anything would have been better than sitting at table with a thing only fit for a May-Day sweep on one's head. It makes me hot and angry with myself even to

"don't know," and abrithous when a cononly fit for a May. Dar weepe on one's heart
only fit for a May. Dar weepe on one's heart
only fit for a May. Dar weepe on one's heart
think of it now."

precisely known in a strictly religious community and not a large law-despising and lawmetry of this tudicrous occurrence, and, for
their edification especially, we quote another
of Lady Barker's tandalting experiences of a dishtheir distance of every kind and description," and
were the strict of cotton of every kind and description, and
rived, it hough? I had never seen such using
these than woman (or more-which is it?) if I had
not derived some secret satisfaction from the
possession of at least pretter garments. What
of cotton govers. Due can't very well we are
for cotton govers. Due can't very well we are
of cotton govers. Due can't very well we are
for cotton govers. Due can't very well we are
not have the pretty and so chan,
and, when charming' made, an interever
on think on the no satisfactory in the way
of summer country-garb. Well, it has been pretickly in the matter of cotton govers that law
two sash govern in turn looked charming, then
came a flourne or bordering to bright red early
two sash govern in turn looked charming, then
came a flourne or bordering to bright red early
two sash govern in turn looked charming, then
came a flourne or bordering to bright red and
ply on-wargons. Still, I relt no uneasiness.
What is a cotton govern had be for fine of, so
the had a provided the control of the control of

nafely founded, one of the objections to the mutilation of a piece of literature which, by the beauty of its original form, has won regard as a work of art, would be removed. There is cogency in the arguments used in defense of the "Condensed Classics," that they enable many to get some eration who otherwise could get none; and that, in so far as the judgment of the editor can serve correctly for that of a multitude of individualities, just those paragraphs have been omitted which, least necessary to the coherence of the story, are habitually skipped by the reader on a first, and more certainly on a second, perusal. There is no doubt that a child, or the light order of adult mind, may be attracted to read "Rob Roy" in its present reduced shape, when it would be repelled by the formidable length and the prosy passages of the original work. This is an acknowledgment we make in favor of the idea of condensing old and standard books that are in danger of being crowded back and lost to sight by the pressure of current works possessing the advantage of novelty, and harmony with the spirit of the time. eration who otherwise could get none; and

The same reasoning applies to the series of "Select British Essayists," the last number of which contains the essays from the Spectator wherein the gentle character of "Sir Roger de Coverly" is portrayed. It is a pleasant style in which to see a familiar and admired portraiture reproduced, and there is a probability that some may be allured by it to seek a fuller taste of the sweet, mellow flavor of Addison and Steele.

BLUE LAWS.

THE TRUE BLUE LAWS OF CONNECTICUT AND NEW HAVEN, AND THE FALSE BLUE LAWS INVENTED BY THE REV. SAMUEL PETERS. TO WHICH ARE ADDED SYCKIMENS OF THE LAWS AND JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS OF OTHER COLONIES, AND SOME BLUE LAWS OF ENLAND IN THE RESIGN OF JAMES I. Edited by J. HAMMOND TRUMBULL, Hartford, Conn.: American Publishing Company. Svo., pp. 360.

A work on American history will scarcely ever be popular, no matter bow well written, or how

be popular, no matter how well written, or how novel the facts it relates. The common opinion seems to be, that our history, at least before the Revolution, is not worth reading. The Puritans are regarded almost as another race; and, if there is any grotesque custom, any ridiculous story of early life in the Colonies, which needs some parentage to give it a card of introduction into polite society, it is fathered on them who believe that they were not allowed to kiss their children, to sweep, or get meals, on Sunday. Yet the Puritans came of the good yeoman blood of England, and they brought here English laws and customs, English forms of thought and religion. They were brought up under no religious liberty at home, and the brought none with them. Though they emiseives, yet, in less than ten years after they came, the law was well settled that no civil offices could be filled by any but church-members. This ill-learned lesson of suffering also led the Puritans to throw aside the oppressive laws of Puritans to throw aside the oppressive laws of their mother-country, and try to govern themselves by the Bible alone. The attempt was necessarily a failure, but it explains why all their capital laws are fortified by texts of Scripture. The Rev. John Cotton actually drew up a system of laws formed on the Bible, which, though never adopted, was printed in London, and for 150 years was believed to be the original code of the Massachusetts Colony.

Another circumstance which had a powerful formative tendency on the legislation of the first colonists was the mixed character of the settlers. When the Plymouth colony landed here, they were accompanied by a number of merchants, and, for the first seven years, the settlement was communistic in its character. In 1622, a ship-load of idle and dissolute men came over, who, finding that they could not ac-

settlement was communistic in its character. In 1622, a ship-load of idle and dissolute men came over, who, finding that they could not acquire wealth without labor, began to plunder the Indians, and nearly caused a massacre of the whote colony. In fact, America was, until the eighteenth century, considered only as a very advantageous place in which to make money, untrammeled by any necessity of obeying laws, human or divinc,—nuch as Australia and California were regarded twenty years ago. The great companies among whom the country was parceled were corporations created solely for gain. Improvident nobles sent their yet more improvident sons here to find an Eldorado. Faling in that, these young men of the period betook themselves to living by their wits, and causing the disturbances which later were only quieted at the expense of many valuable lives. Only by understanding this fact can the heterogeneous character of the early laws be explained. They contain many severe punishments; they mention, crimes, which would not have been They contain many severe punishments; they mention crimes which would not have been practically known in a strictly religious community had not a large law-despising and law-breaking element heen present.

varying limits of the other great nations of antiquity.

The Atlas is especially prepared for the use of sebools; but its convenient size and shape, and its many valuable features, make it an equally desirable work for the library.

TRELAND.

TRANSPER OF ERIN; OR, THE ACQUISITION OF INELAND BY ENGLAND. BY THOMAS C. AMORY. Svo., pp. 654. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co. The writer of this volume has taken hold of a subject of deep interest. The fortunes of Ire-land excite the sympathy of every impartial ob-server, and enlist the attention in any fair and sincere recital of the stories of her past. But sincere recital of the stories of her past. But the earnest desire to come to a truer under-standing of her troubles with the Government which has annexed her territory and claimed her citizens as its subjects, does not receive much gratification from these pages. After struggling through a goodly portion of the book, going over a major part of the intricate sentences two or three times to unrawel their meaning, and forcing a passage through the bristling array of family names that crowd end-less spaces, we give over the effort to profit by Mr. Amory's learning to more courageous students.

POTTERY. MAJOLICA AND FAIRNCE: ITALIAN, SICILIAN, MAJORGAN, HILPANO-MORESQUE, AND PRESIAN. By ARTHUR BECKEVIFH. With Photo-Engraved Illustrations. 12mo., pp. 185. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

& Co.

This book is better adapted to the needs of the curious collector of medieval and modern faience, than to please the popular reader. It contains descriptions of the various kinds of glaz-ed earthenware that have attained celebrity of the localities where they were manufactured, and, localities where they were manufactured, and, in many instances, of the subjects represented on famous pieces. The book cannot be commended for the clerness of its arrangement nor for the liveliness of its style; nevertheless, the information it has brought together will doubtless be grateful to those bitten with the mania for oid china. Many of the illustrations used in the work are copies of objects in the Castellani collection.

STATES MAN'S YEAR-BOOK. STATES MAN'S YEAR-BOOK.

THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK. STATISTICAL

AND HISTORICAL ANNUAL OF THE STATES OF THE
CIVILIZED WORLD, FOR THE YEAR 1877. By
FREDEBUCK MARTIN. FOURTEENTH Annual Publication. Revised After Official Returns. 12mo.,
pp. 784. London: Macmillan & Co. Chicago:
Jansen, McClurg & Co., Hadley Bros. & Co.

Price, \$3.50.

The annual publication of this standard man-

nal requires but an announcement of the event.
The value of its contents has made it an essential adjunct of the desk of library of every

upholders of what may be termed the school of severe art. that imitations of woods and marbles in wall-decoration by means of paper or paint are reprehensible. The gist of the argument is, that these imitations are produced with the intent to deceive, and therefore they disobey the canobs of true art, which require that in house-decoration the materials used should be what they seem. Mr. Hamerton holds the position that imitated woods and marbles do not deceive, unless possibly here and there a child, and hence the practice of using them is correct from a moral point of view. As to the artistic side of the question, he affirms that graining, when faithfully executed, has certain esthetic qualities which are not to be despised. "In fact," to quote his words, "the imitations of wood have some of the most important merits which belong to the real woods themselves, though not all. The limitation has the variety of the original, and may come pretty close to its color, but cannot have its texture. The best existing imitations are the oak papers, which are printed directly from real oak boards, as an etening is from the plate. The grain of the oak is coarse enough to permit this; other woods have to be imitated artificially. Such papers are less dull than papers without any variety of tint, and they need not offend even a severe taste, if used judiciously, in certain situations."

FAMILIAR TALK.

THE CASTELLANI AND CESNOLA COLLECTIONS.

The Castellani collection of antiquities, now on exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of New York, was formed by two jewelers, father and son, in the City of Rome. It was begun with the simple aim of securing specimens of certain art-objects discovered in Etruria and Magna Gracia, in order to reproduce them in modern workmanship. The study of these curiosities naturally stimulated an interest in gradually led to a wide expansion of the original design. The result is now to be seen in a most extensive and choice assemblage of art-works, gathered together in a long course of years of patient research and investigation. The collection was first offered to the British Museum for the sum of £40,000; but, anxious as were the authorities of that institution to secure the treasure, the Government of England, in view of the unsettled state of European affairs, deemed this an inopportune time to ex-pend any considerable amount in enriching the national cabinets of archeology, and the collection has been brought to our country in the

mation that would be obtained with great difficulty otherwise, and it deserves to be read by all interested in early American history.

ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY.

APPLETONS' HAND-AYLAS OF ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY IN TWENTY-RIGHT MAPS. ON THIS PLAN OF "APPLETONS' HAND-AYLAS OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY IN TWENTY-RIGHT MAPS. ON THIS PLAN OF "APPLETONS' HAND-AYLAS OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY." Edited, with an introduction, by the Rev. Geographical excellence, the maps are beautifully drawn and printed, pleasing the esthetic sense after the manner of a fine picture. In every detail they are minutely and carefully finished. Then, as to the usefulness of the work in the study of sncient bistory, there can be no hesitation in pronouncing an opinion. The series of maps illustrate the changes in the geographical boundaries of Greece and Rome during the centuries of their

excavations were continued nere, and the was limited to six large caldrons,—four broken and two complete.

The articles found in these rooms, including above 1,550 pieces, were offered by Gen. Di Cesnola to the British Museum for the sum of £12,000, provided they were kept together and called by his name. The offer was not accepted, for the same reason that the Castellani collection was declined; and the "Treasure of Kourium" was shipped to New York, whither the heavier objects in the Cesnola Collection, found at Golgos and Idalium, had been previously sent. The Metropolitan Museum is now in possession of all the antiquities obtained by Gen. Di Cesnola in Cyprus,—an amount in weight of 180 tons. Among the more bulky articles are two sarcophari, one of which was valued by an expert at the British Museum at £8,000, and for the other the discoverer had refused an offer of £2,000.

MISFORTUNE AND ILL-HEALTH. It is stated in an exchange that among the patients of our city physicians about 50 per cent patients of our city physicians about 50 per cent have experienced a sad reverse of fortune during the past three years. About 25 per cent of this number will probably be unable to retrieve their losses, and not far from 10 per cent are reduced to poverty. A definite percentage of the number have suffered in health from the effects of their pecuniary misfortunes. Only about 2 per cent have increased their wealth, and less than 1/2 per cent have become suddenly rich.

ORNITHOLOGY. ORNITHOLOGY.

A new work on Ornithology which promises to be of unusual interest has just been published by R. Worthington, New York. Its title is "Vennor's Birds of Canada," and its author is Mr. Henry A. Vennor, for many years connected with the Geological Survey of Canada. The work is illustrated with thirty photographs, and is uniform with "Andubon's Birds of America."

CENSUS OF FRANCE. The latest official statistics show that France has a population of more than 36,000,000. Of these 37,927 are blind, and 29,512 are deaf and dumb,—making an average of one blind person in every 950, and one deaf and dumb person in every 1,230. In Parus alone there are 7,333 lunatics, while in all France there are 17,125 in-sane men and 14,964 insane women.

ARCTIC COLD.

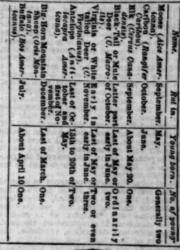
Lieut. Payer, whose account of the Austrian Arctic Expedition was recently reviewed in these columns, states that, on his sledging excursions to Franz-Joset's Land, the cold was so intense that, when one of the party wished to take a draft of rum, he knelt down while another poured the liquor into his mouth in order to prevent the metal cup touching his lips and freezing to the skin. The effect of the cold upon the articles of food and drink carried by the party is thus described: "This rum, though it was strong, seemed to have lost all its strength and fluidity. It tasted like innocent milk, and its consistence was that of oil. The bread was frozen so hard that we feared to break our teeth in biting it, and it brought blood ARCTIC COLD.

most exquisite and recondite kind! Have they scholars of sufficient evolution and poculies that there is not the scholarship or culture in the collections of consolidations of consolidations of the collections of consolidations of consolidations

And A start of the manufacture of the shaded of a large content of the start of the

case of a man is cited who cured he wakefulness, indigestion, etc., with w was afflicted, by eating apples after ear. In two months, by this simple rem health was restored, and his weight is from 130 to 160 pounds. In another the father of a large family "saved m his former doctor's bills by keeping a apples within reach of everybody in the There is no doubt that, if tresh frapples are the cheapest and most wh sort—were caten before or after me the usual dessert of cake, puddings, an omitted, the health of the people w greatly benefited.

The following table, showing the matin some of our larger game-animals, has be compiled from the best authorities by the ed of Forest and Stream. It is offered as apprimately correct for this continent between 42d and 49th parallels:



THE TEETH.

Spiders are, as a rule, selfah and vicious in their treatment of their fellows; but a writer in Hardwicke's Science-Gossip states that he once witnessed an amicable relation established between two. A fly, too large to be handled alone, bounced into the web of one, when her neighbor ran to her assistance, helped her to secure the victim, and then sat down in the most friendly manner at her table, and supped with her off the fly's savory juices.

one age. One specimen is noted by an observer, which has been flourishing for forty years on an English cak. The young plants of the mistletos will live some time upon the stock of nourishment laid up for them in the seed. A berry fastened on a pane of glass in a window will soon throw out two little shoots, which, oddly enough, turn from the light in toward the shade of the room. Thus situated, they will exist for some months, although not advancing beyond a certain growth.

The beet-root crop in France has fallen off disastrously in the last season. The roots have been for several years yielding a constantly diminishing amount of sugar, and last summer only one-fourth the quantity obtained in the season of 1875 was realized. The average density of the beet-juice was this year 10 per cent lower than last year, while the quantity of sugar obtained from each bectolitre of juice was but 3.60 bitogrammsels, Br compared with a.ou is 1876. It is said that, whereas there were 488 factories at work in 1875, there are at present only 184 in operation.

To the Editor of The Tribuse.

Pour Hunon, Mich., Feb. 27.—In these days of close observation by specialists in every branch of scientific study, perhaps it is presumption for mere chance students to speculate for themselves. But, as scientists have done little toward clearing up the mystery of Mind,

in introduce them was used placed in alm of introducing them into Lake Eric. The list of the promises with strayen, tried for the property of the control of

it at death, is hardly consistent with the facts of development, as we see them, if the soul is supposed to embrace all the mental faculties, and must be rejected. But, if the soul is considered an entity, separate and spart from both mind and body, or embracing only a limited range of mental faculties, the theory may be passed over as having no special bearing on the one to be suggested regarding the phenomena of Mind.

This theory is:

First, that Mind is itself an element, coexistent with and pervading all matter,—constituting everywhere its controlling force, its natural

stent with and pervading all matter,—constituting everywhere its controlling force, its natural law.

Or, second, that it is coexistent with, or has its seat in, some element or elements of universal distribution, through which, as through the nerves of the human body, it can act upon all the elements of the universe.

This theory would presume further that the germ of mental life is coexistent with the germ of physical life, and that it develops with the material body, drawing its substance from the universe of Mind, as the physical body absorbs its elements from the universe of Matter; while at death its substance returns to the source from which it was derived. It is not proposed, in this article, to enter upon the discussion of theological questions, but we might go far enough to imagine the element of Mind to be itself The Deity, clothed, through its universal diffusion and universal sovereignty our Matter, with all the attributes given to the Supreme Being by theologists; while the return of the substance of the human mind to the source from which it is derived would be a literal "return of the spirit to the God who gave it."

There are doubtless many scientific objections to this theory,—possibly insurmountable ones. Possibly, also, it is not new, but, if I have derived it from any other source than my own thoughts and speculations, I am at present unconscious of it. Nor would I assert that I am myself fully convinced of its truth; but it offers no perfect a solution of many of the phenomena of Mind, that it has seemed to me worthy of consideration.

We all acknowledge the existence of natural laws as a combination of forces by which the universe of Matter is controlled. These laws we consider unchangeable, and yet they are so numerous and complex as to produce all the complicated structures of the earth and the universe. Attraction, repulsion, the production of heat, light, and electricity, the union of elements in certain exact proportions to laws, "implanted in matter," as we are in the habit of expre

### THE HOME.

HOME TOPICS. For The Tribune.

I think 'twas some time last September,
The date precise I don't remember,
The writers all then craved the boon Of discussing well the chemiloon. Its friends declared it their belief, There's nothing like a chemiloon.

A new departure now is craved. "O leave the kitchen," Olive raved;
"Come in the parlor with my folka—
We'll have a feast among the books." But food (being best for those who're laan) I'd recommend to "Olive Green."

Then "Apronstrings" became untied; Her cap into the ring was shied, And those who fell beneath her ire Did sadly from "The Home" retire. A man slipped in—"Margaret's Consort;"
A hundred voices shout in concert,
"Put him out. He'll spoil our luck,"—

Then "Chat," who hails from Decatur, Denominated "the man-hater,"— Supposed by some to be a saint, But gods! behold her in war-paint: She leaped upon those "horrid" men With sword? O, no! but with a pen; And, when they 'merged from out the 'fray, They every one did prostrate lay.

A question now doth agitate
The minds of some, and yet its date
Is back in time when Paul he wrote,
"Wives obey your husbands." Why not
Yield at once to God's command?
"Desire shall be to her husband."

The rives who are of freedom smitten. To wives who are of freedom smitten, O, be not wise above what's written. MATTOON, Feb. 23, 1877. PAULA'S FRIEND.

PEMININE SUBJUGATION. To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, March 2.—I wish that Amber and Paula, with their adherents on either side, might so satisfactorily solve the question of feminine subjugation in the marital relation that one strong subjugation in the marital relation that one strong-element of misery might be done away with for-ever. I think there is no slave on earth whose condition is so truly pitlable as that of the wife who fears her husband, whether she shrinks from his brutal hand or only from heartless sneers or incessant scolding. The henpecked husband is, doubtless, a weak and doleful spectacle, but I

supported and provided for. It is no more regard for courtess, to asy the least to show some regard for the wishes of him who provides these essentials of life.

I am making these last remarks for the benefit of those whose love is not that of Evangelines or Fenelopes. For it is from the latter class that we hear so much about the unreasonableness of husbands. Where love is omipotent obedience is unknown, because love unconsciously includes obedience. But where love is not omipotent concession may do much. Concession may beget concession, but obstinacy in a woman can produce nothing but obstinacy in a woman can produce nothing but obstinacy in a man. If you cannot respect your husband or his wishes, do not make him hate yod. I can conceive of nothing more galling to a man than to be compelled to support a woman he despises. Bitter it may be to live under the roof of one with whom you can have no mutuality of tastes, but infinitely more so must it be to the man who is compelled by law to support and share his home with one whose heart and his never beat in unison.

From such lives of bitterness and contention we instinctively turn. May heaven help such unfortunates. Seemingly, there should be some remedy for such lives besides death. The sacredness of marriage must be regarded, but the happiness or misery of a life must also be considered. Leaving, then, these exceptions, which, heaven grant, may be few, we find ourselves, ladies, of pretty much the same mind in regard to obedience to our lords. I hope that the true interests of the subject have not been injured by our discussion. Perhaps some wife has been able to glean some new thought upon the subject; perhaps it has led some thoughtful one to consider the difference between herself and husband, and by so considering has been led to increased happiness. With such a hope in my mind, I will dismiss the subject.

I cannot close, however, without expressing my admiration for both Paula and Amber. Both must be sweet and cultivated women, and their husbands should

Secretary 1992 and 19

have been mad at myself ever since, caring myself an old putty-head, to be so easily bamboozled by a woman.

I wonder every day what new thing under the sun, or the sun-light, will appear in your paper to add to my trials. I feel as if my once happy home had been turned into a laboratory, and as if the baby and I were the unfortunate beings upon whom are tried the effects of divers experiments and guiles, concoted in the subtle brain of my wife on the strength of hintwillfully and malifoundly given through the medium of The Tribone.

For myself, I would not say a word, but when I think of what the baby has already endured, and then of the long weary years before him, I feel it my duty to speak, and, if possible, try to induce your correspondents to give up these new-fangled notions, and to stick to those of their grandmothers, which, I am convinced, are always best for babies, to say nothing about the indirect effect upon the fathers of these afflicted children. Yours, hopefully. Margher's HUSBAND.

P. S.—I tried the preparation for the hair recommended for my particular case, but received no benefit except that my wife could not stay in the room with me. If any of your correspondents know of any way to extract the odor from onions, I wish they would publish it. I do not care for the odor; I only want the onions without. M. 's H.

plants wither and die without sunlight; and where plants can't live, human beings ours to to.

\*\*Worthington\*\*

\*\*BALD HEADS AND INONING-BOARDS.\*\*

\*\*To the Editor of The Tribuse.\*\*

\*\*MARHALLTOWN, In., Feb. 26.—Every issue of The Tribunce containing The Home is perused by us with increased eagerness, as it is replete with vainable hints and interesting articles. The Secretary of the B. H. A. is evidently on the "ragged edge" is strongiy suggestive of those straggling relice of his departed glory). Don't mention this, as the bare fact that a joke was perpetrated at his expense would soon, in his present condition, penetrate his skull, and might harrow his feelings more effectually than the wirebrush did his scalp, so he might be betrayed into the expression, "Too thin't too thin "to us arousing unjust suspicions as to his true meaning."

Trees are topped to strengthen the roots and rubbish burned to enrich the soil. Why a act upon this hint, and apply kerosene to the tar and and set fire to it, thus accomplishing two grand results, viz.: the removal of the tar, and a new growth of healthy roots. You would not only obtain a good fertilizer, but have the benefit of artificial heat, which is a powerful agent in producing crops, and why not one of hair, unless it is too sandy. B. H. A., do not tarry so long, but pitch in:

Numerous inquiries are made regarding starch pollsh, and many are ignorant of the fact that linen is not susceptible of a high degree of pollsh, provided cold starch is used. Starch must be bodied till clear, evenly applied, and thoroughly rubbed in. But gloss detracts from the appearance of a shirt, unless it is devoid of wrinkles and "blubbers." For the latter difficulty, I have an infailible remedy. Iron the bosom till dry; dip a cloth in cold water and rub the bosom till all creases and blemishes are effaced and the dampness uniform. Iron dry as the flat proceeds, and the bosom will be very smooth and stiff. Apropos of this subject, I have a board that I value more than any other of the inaum

Ladies cannot give yent to their outraged feelings in muttered imprecations, like the sterner sex, so, with only an explosive and very emphatic Oh! and some dignified mental reservation, you survey this Ashtabula wreck, and, barely discernible amid the debris, is the pride of your handiwork—an unrecognizable mass. When sweet sixteen, the might have been possessed a great charm for you, but just at present you consider it a meaningless, stupid phrase, "with all it implies."

But my great trials are over, for all these and other difficulties are obviated in using the R. W. H. Board. I only wish all my sisters in affliction had one like it.

The control of the co

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Chicago, Feb. 28.—Will the ladies permit me is introduce to The Home and to their most kindly consideration a friend whose claim upon their consideration and sympathy is a forlorn and sorrowful past and a doubtful and unpromising future?

I adopted Tony, or rather he adopted me, some time since, under circumstances of a most hisrowing nature. Tony was a lost dog. By some diabolism of fate he was torn in his tender/youth from the aheiter of a happy home where there were sing corners by the fire to cap in, saucers of bread and milk unlimited in number, a perennial supply of bones, not denuded to the core after the fashion of stiny souls, but left with dainty suggestions of meat and odorous reminiscences of gravy as dog-lovers know how to leave them, and a little girl or boy as full of fun and as chuldish and thoughtless as himself to play with all day long—snatched from this doggish paradise and thrown upon the cold charity of a city whose dog ordinance is the sum of all barbarism and a synonym for cruelty.

I would not dare aver that Tony is heastiful the

full of fun and as childish and thougastess as any self to play with all day long—snatened from this dogrish paradise and thrown upon the cold charity of a city whose dog ordinance is the sum of all barbarism and a synonym for cruelty.

I would not dare aver that Tony is beautiful, but I know that he is good. The question of beauty is one about which tastes may differ. I heard a splendid fox hound, which I am fond of, the other day slandered by a yong lady, who said she expected to see a great, black, shaggy Newfoundland. Of course, if one has made up one's mind to the clumay beauty of the Newfoundland, the cleanly-cut outlines of the fox-hound, lithe and supple, full of stateliness and full of grace, may be a disappointment.

And sol will say, to prevent misconception, that Tony is a black-and-tan. He is neither large enough to be formidable nor small enough to be cunning. I wish I could state how much he weighs, but I can only say that it is considerable. Before I practiced carrying him at bed-time from the sofa in the office to the mat in the kitchen, I believed that story of the man who carried a calf on his shoulders every day from its birth till it grew to be am ox. Now I know it is a fiction. I don't believe I shall be able to carry Tony if he grows to the size of an ox. As it is, I make very slow time on the journey, and when he tumbles sleepily on the mat, curis up in a semi-circle, and resumes the thread of his interrupted dream with a long sigh of content, I echo the sigh with as genuine an emotion as his own. If anybody asks why I don't make him walk, as his endowment of four legs presupposes a capacity for doing, I must confess that when I suggested that proceeding he manifested such a strong reluctance to it by dropping down in a head on the floor and refusing to budge that I gave up at once. Indeed, I have not yet seriously entered upon his education. Whoever receives him from my hands will find his mind a virgin soil, and I have no doubt susceptible to impressions. His goodness, and I am incline

in warm water with a ferror proportioned to the exigency.

Sometimes, too, his spirits are momentarily dampened by an energetic reprimand, earned by some indiscretion of puppyhood. He is fond of literature, —medical literature by preference, —but he rarely goes deeper than the covers, and one can always have a book rebound. These little frailties he is, however, fast outgrowing, and these are hardly faults. As a faithful little watch-dog, an honest, loving friend, a vivacious playfellow, I can conscientiously recommend him to any lonesome spinster or wife, or gentie little boy or girl who will give him a good home. I wish it might be where the policeman goeth not on his nightly rounds with strychnined morsels. Tony is such a good little feliow. Who wants Tony? He will be regretfully and yet willingly given away to a kind master or mistress.

To the Editor of The Tre-Toulox, Feb. 24.—It is months a debut into the columns of The H since gathered so many new voice that I shall be as a stranger to menticing in the instigues a call for tellectual attainments that it is impossible to him all the demands upon her time and stepties sinfactorily to herself. The days of this nineteent factorily to herself. The days of this nineteent factorily to herself. The days of this nineteent feeture are not continuously are not long enough. She must simply make a choice, and let some fall to other hands. join in the call for Olive Green's return. Here is a good illustration of the truth of the off-repeated charge that the "greatest obstacle to woman's progress is woman." in the many volces raised warning Olive to "keep off the kitchen hard with her pedantic notions."

Not long since there was a call for Mrs. Sarah I. By way of a little skirmish I wanted to inform the readers of The Home that she was engaged is taking care of those "boya" who were suffering from manition from eating "soup meat," but she has make ever. Having soup every day in private families may do very well where "my man" (how I detest that phrase) and all the rest are agreed to it; but one has to get a full dinner besides, it is a created to upon a housekeeper. When we have scop water soup, rich and good, which, with desert, makes our dinner. I never think of putting the "soup-meat" on the table, for no me would touch it; but I have some neighbors, noor thing, who seem glad to get it; I cheerfully give it them, though sorry for the trick they are playing on their stomachs. Some speak of making tash of it; true, it seems to bold the potatoes together as has the semblance of meat, but the anbatance is gone. It is a law in natural philosophy that two bodies or substances cannot occupy the same space at the same time; if your sonp is good the meatcannot be, and vice versa. Thanks to the ladies of The Home for their kindly responses to my is goil the meatcannot be, and vice versa. Thanks to the ladies of The Home for their kindly responses to my ing oilcloths, etc. I made some excellent gings-snapa, though I did not follow any one recipe eacity. My daughter says I am always improving on recipes

come back, too?

A MELANCHOLY CASE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Goodland, Ind., Feb. 24.—I'm in a had fix, and that Madge Madcap is the cause of it all. To know what a charming little letter she wrote to The Home a few weeks ago? Well, from the time! read her letter, I was just dead in love with he, and immediately (like a great spoony) opened a confidential correspondence with her, and in the course of three weeks we exchanged some arleters. Imagine my surprise and indignation in recognize in them the handwriting of my size. Of course I had given my mame. That was had enough, but then I caught her reading them to Mande, and as I prepared to retreat they discovered me, and such chaffing and teasing mortal severed undergo. Now I had been keeping company with Maude and would not for anything have had her catch me in such a foolish trick.

I seized my hat and rushed out into the street. Until 10 o'clock I wandered around, when I west home and was sneaking to bed, but, as I west through the hall. I heard voices in the parior. I heard Madge say, "Well, Mande, if you can't be persuaded to stay here to-night, wait till Jim comes home and he shall walk home with you." Mande consented. Take her home after acting the fool so? Never! I ran up stairs, packed my satchel, and boarded the midmight train, which brought me to my relations at this place, and sway from their cruel persecutions.

To-day I went down town to get a Tansux, and was toid that, although fifty copies of This Tansux were taken to four of the Times, they had nothing but the Times left. But, as it sat was worse than no paper at all, I did not take it is stepped into a store on a placked my a paper, and there read Madge's letters I was so sory that

"would far rather have one of recipes, and all." Now that silly remark, for she can't wr ters; she hasn't the time, fo she had, is it not quite poss might like a little more varie fine a point upon it, "can you tinge of selfashness in such a: As to the trashy writers you should be a little more therate. We can't all go up to at a time, you now, and we pass off the stage. Such is lil world moves on. Some hay cles to overcome than others, herin a long way back.

Now, I suppose you will say point, because you say, \*' nothing to write about keep syou there entirely; but the call trash is as satisfactory the time. We have every reaso the case, because so very Home express themselves del Let us call those letters tha important information faction we shall come out? You kin that man has a twofold nature facts, but the bare knowledge mot satisfy both process out the bare knowledge on the satisfy both process out the bare knowledge. neighborhood it is the talk of many days; or, if we had on 200,000 lost, how soon would changed to keenest interest, the human mind that makes to most persons than fact. In acquainted with the writers some, at least, seem to take of in those letters that are entil HARPER'S MOD To the Editor of The Matroon, 1H., Feb. 26.— words to one of the editors

MATTOON, lill., Feb. 26.—words to one of the editors through the friendly columns. Dear Easy Chair: I have to cannot: my fingers draw the magnet and say, "Stick the your burdened heart." In the first of your Mondaly (1878) you hat cous Matron, apon the kitcher yourself an accusation of deign to hearken to another so courteous, but with equal heart, and answer her? I writ vice—that commodity can be for less than the asking—but who, after bearing all the triah keepers, have been misreprese straw. It has broken my b groan.

The particular straw which deed was in the form of a sent first thing, clearly, is a the cardinal virtues for month. "My dear Chair! had a home? Have you ever it Can you board her, lodge her, a fire, and materials for her w for nothing? In a town of 7, husband has a handsome store, kind. He pays his leading of since the stagnation in busines manages to feed himself and small piain house. ing-house in the town and i separate room, a constant iamp—with chimneys of 40—as troning time for \$5 a week. Tallow, though it is impossible, 4 one for \$4. Would not that leaving him \$9 is money. I has petent help \$2.50 per week, wh will average \$11 per month; year, counting by the week. We the clerk, nor anybody cles, 2 month. Now add her \$11 to the more than the best clerks in tow Is it not conclusive that we

mot budding at all or blasting a formed.

Will Annt Fanny please tell i well with smilar? It grows sio it do any good to plach back into bloom, but grow fast?

Does Hyacinthe consider in for onesolf or get small plants.

We always take The Thurstw. Interesting on Saturday that that I may not seem ungratef ance received through your colipe for puffets for breakfas sweet milk; two eggs, bente mixing with the milk; three 'Put the flour all in at one smooth or free from lumps. Le have your gem-irons hot, and in a hot oven. They are nices Will some one tell how to mumers? and oblige A C mumers? and oblige A C mumers?

BENF-TEA, GRIDDLE To the Editor of The Chicago, March 1.—Ive we home-circle, but have kept we thing to soy. Finding that come as I am. Sangrado, they er or nurse, I remember som made by an aunt, and will give a half pound of steak very can, well corked; set this in let the water come to a boil, I in till the fuice is all extracts with saft. This gives the par The color of the beef indicate. Mrs. Louise P., I would like recipe for chocolate, grated; one cone cup of sweet milk; one extract and boil till threk. From the stove, add one teasponful of salentius poonful of salentius poonful of sale, I often make Grahallike them very much: One one teaspoonful of sale, them them. If they do not stry again, varying the propous egg for a pint or quart or tried to put the recipe in work what I have. Stirred a list makes good fritters.

A solution of oxalic acide and many materials. I never the I want to add a word to Lot weil in reading to read fine expression that I withink of it often and commit to paper, the original. Of course this wished to retain the fact rath the latter case, I find it he retiring before falling assessy. I am madebted to many of but as I have sent most of mwould not etherwise see i have to be general.

I agree with some one whe the cake recipes given were I mon use.

HOME CONVENTED TO the Editor of The Editor of The Editor of The Want Instructions that I can bow to the inmates of The Meg wants to know how Take crash eighteen inches wide for the back of packate take two pieces each inches wide for the back of pockets take two pieces each wide and nine inches de top with dress-braid, into three equal pa the back into three equal poster each pocket, sew on bottom of the pockets, and them, bind all around wit loops on top to hand up by. The following is a good holder: Take a cast-off pieces nineteen inches loo wrapping on, is the end thread, and you have a rothest together in the midd fasten these together at if from the top and bottom, and three inches; fasten together in the midd fasten these together at if from the top and bottom, and three inches; fasten together in from the pail; for the bottom make "would far rather have one of Aunt Lucy's letters, recipes, and all." Now that was a very absurd and silly remark, for she can't write all The Home letters; she hasn't the time, for one reason, and if she had, is it not quite possible that some others might like a little more variety. "Not to put too fine a point upon it," can you not see just a slight tinge of selfasiness in such a remark?

As to the trashy writers you allude to, I think you should be a little more thoughtful and considerate. We can't all go up to the head at once. One at a time, you now, and we in our turn, as you pass off the stage. Such is life, you know, and the world moves on. Some have many more obstacles to overcome than others, and often their trials begin a long way back.

Quite likely when your great-great-grandpa and grandma were making the world ring with their heroic deeds, ours were only climbing frees in Africa-

Two little monkeys were swinging, one day,
In the top of a co-coanut tree,
Said one little M. to the other,
You don't look at all like me,
Not at all, not at all like me.

Said one little M. to all like me.

Not at all, not at all like me.

Not at all, not at all like me.

My mose is turned up much higher than yours. And my eyes they are wondrously small.

My fingers are longer, my tail it is stronger,
Oh, no! you are not like me at all.

Now, I suppose you will say that I am dodging the point, because you say, 'Let those who have nothing to write about keep ellent." I agree with you there entirely: but then, perhaps, what you call trash is as satisfactory to some as first-class fection. We have every reason to think that this is the case, because so very many readers of The Home express themselves delighted with it.

Let us call those letters that are destitute of any important information fiction, and then see how we shall come out? You know (or should know) that man has a twofold nature; he likes to know facts, but the bare knowledge of facts, or events, does not satisfy both parts of his nature. They satisfy his intellect, but the other part of his nature takes but little interest in them. That part wishes to have a personal interest in those who took a part in the events. Thus, we have lately read of a storm-wave at one dash destroying 200, one of one of the human and as a done dash destroying 200, one of one of the human mind that makes fetion more inviting to most persons than fact. In some degree we feel acquainted with the writers of The Home, and some, at least, seem to take quite as much interest in those letters that are entirely destitute of information as in those that contain much.

One thing more I wish to suggest here, that my fittle letture to Topsey was not a coat sitted for the writers of The Home, but a verbatim report of a conversation that passed between us. I did not in all cases adapt my remarks to her understanding, because I wished to see what her "returns" would be. My letter was too lengthy to explain them.

MATTON, Ill., Feb. 26.—Can I address a few words to one of the editors of Harper's Monthly through the friendly columns of The Home?

Dear Easy C

keepers, have been misrepresented, unliterationally, of course, by the Easy Chair. It is the last straw. It has broken my back, consequently I groam.

The particular straw which did the desperate deed was in the form of a sentence saying. "The first thing, clearly, is not to expect all the cardinal virtues for \$10 or \$12 a month." My dear Chair! Have von ever had a home? Have you ever kept a "hired girl"? Can you board her, lodge her, give her a light and a fire, and materials for her washing and ironing, for nothing? In a town of 7,000 inhabitants my husband has a handsome store,—no difference what kind. He pays his leading clerk \$25 per month since the stagnation in business. The young man manages to feed himself and wife and live in a small plain house.

You will agree with me that this same young man—for the wife is a recent matter—could not go into any board-ing-house in the town and get good living, a separate room, a constant fire, and well-filled iamp—with chimneys ad lib—and his washing and froning bone for \$5 a week. To be lenien! I will illow, though it is impossible, that he might get it sone for \$4. Would not that be \$10 per month, leaving him \$9 in money. I have always paid competent help \$2.50 per week, which instead of \$10 will average \$11 per month in the course of the year, counting by the week. We cannot keep her, the clerk, nor anybody else, for less than \$16 a month. Now add her \$11 to that, and she gets \$2 more than the best clerks in town.

Is it not conclusive that we housekeepers are paving at the rate of from \$27 to \$30 a month, in unpretentious houses and with limited means, to these Katharinas of the kitchen? Now please place us in our proper light. Take back what you said and say it differently, or we certainly never can forgive you.

WINTER-BLOOMING FLOWERS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

WINTER-BLOOMING PLOWERS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Chicago, March 2.—Please give Hyacintle an abundance of space to tell as how the meanagest her plants, and I for one beginer to give us all the details from begining to end of how to piebare plants for winter-blooming. We all love flowers a summer when they bloom so freely for all, but now doubly precious are they lift the dark cold days of winter. Although I have very thrifty-looking plants,—roses, carnations, geraniums, fuchsias, begonias, lyies,—they do not bloom enough to suit me. They have an east window, temperature about 60 degrees in to suit me. They have an east window, temperature about 60 degrees in daytime, (less at night), no gas, no fursace, heat (both of which I consider great enemies to piant life). It is almost provoking to have such healthy-looking plants and so few flowers. Even when I buy a nice plant of the florist, fall of buds, after it has been a few days in its new quarters, the buds begin to blast and wither. Why is this on Hyacinthe? Even my calla has not bloomed this season, nor my begonias very much. My mosthly roses are at last in bud; but my experience is that roses are the most stubborn of all plants,—either not budding at all or blasting as soon as the bad is formed.

a't tell about my having to get a lie in bed sleeping off the effect ading those '' little yellow cov-ow I miss my college recitations MADGE MADCAP'S BROTHER

MAGGE MADGAP'S BROTHERS.

IS., SED. BAGS, ETC.

Is., Feb. 26.—I did not intend o soon, but I now come at the and Beth. For a foot-rest have ork you out two end-pieces in of black walnut; they must be and one foot wide at the base, the top. A roller should consolitous, fancifully turned and Do not have it clumsy. The the top should be nineteen seven wide; fasten on walnut pieces. Now have a inch smaller than the top, put a hinge at one end. A similar ugh for this one to shp over is This is to put your slippers inserted box with a nice cushion. It goods, braided with scarlet, with deer hair, which can be obstop. Now, take a strip of opsecariety, make it a little wider high (I forgot to mention that the inches high). Hem on three-tourths of an inch from around the box, both top and lace tacks. Your work is composed to the strip of the made of ticking, working the

be made of ticking, working the

se made of ticking, working the slored wool in cross-stitch, and oints on the cloth. for common use that will wash et laces sewed round and round to pieces, and joined half way. aces two feet long to hang by. at the top. g to hear how that book-mark en a request for it a number of

FOR MOROSENESS.

Blor of The Tribune.

L—I am not acquainted with my members into your delight-h very much to join it, as I my own, and greatly feel the ebeen diligently searching for he key which will open for me, others, the door of that much rest for which my soul has great anguish for lo! these I trust i shall now find any heart; for I think my rewarded by my having a for which I sought. —i. e., the trown the Home. It is on concome take unto themselves a fectitious name, and bring as an with; and I sincerely hope that er know by experience whall retreated research, and heart-classical name below has cost in the first condition. I with great your control of the condition, however, cost me less, lar organization, I have been rom my youth up"; it is a recopy state of mind which is of ashes from the peace-pice.

oppy state of mind which of ashes from the peace-pipe an kindness, mix well, and ract of brotherly love; spread a bandage of self-respected part. It will greatly aid altice if the patient shats himm, and sings or whistles a live-was never known to fail. The self-respect to find the orthodox way have failed in my attempt, me to solitude and oblivion. In render mercy; and, in the normal of the congenial companionals find among you; for I am ge land.

BLUNDKRUBUS.

LEASANTNESS REWING.

Litter of The Tribuse.

Feb. 27.—Winnie, I was much a pleased when I read your letlast Saturday. Surprised, he coe that any unfoasilized being it to the quaint sayings and dong little child. I was niessed at that "they (Little Saily's exceedingly interesting." Of what gratifying her little say as a paint to write her little say as possible that they pleased say that you have the control of the control

not budding at all or blasting as soon as the bad is formed.

Will Aunt Fanny please tell how she succeeds so well with smilar? It grows slowly with me. Will it do any good to pluch back carnations, which do not bloom, but grow fast?

Does Hyacinthe consider it better to start slips for onesoif or get smail plants of a florist?

We always take The Thraunx, but I find it nore interesting on Saturday than any other day, and that I may not seem ungrateful for all the assistance received through your columns, I send my recipe for puffets for breakfast or ten: 'One pint sweet milk; two eggs, beaten very light before mixing with the milk; three caps of sifted four. Pat the flour all in at one time, and beat until smooth or free from lumps. Lastly a pinch of salt. Have your gem-irons hot, and bake twenty minutes in a hot oven. They are nicest warm.

Will some one tell how to wash bordered silk mufflers? and oblige A CONSTANT READER.

ma hot oven. They are nicest warm.

Will some one tell how to wash bordered silk mufflers? and oblige

A CONSTANT READER.

BEMP-TEA, GRIDDL B-CAKES, BTC.

To the Editor of The Tribure.

CHICAGO, March 1.—I've wished to join your home-circle, but have kept waiting till 1 had something to say. Finding that useless, I venture to come as I am. Sangrado, though I am not a mother or nurse, I remember some excellent beef-tea, made by an annt, and will give you her way: Ont a half pound of steak very fine, put into a glass can, well corked; set this into a kettle of water, let the water come to a boil, leave the can of beef in till the juice is all extracted. Four off; season with salt. This gives the pure juice of the mes. The color of the beef indicates when it is done.

Mrs. Louise P., I would like to give you another recipe for chocolate filling: Two squares of Biker's chocolate, grated; one cup of towns sugal; one cup of sweet milk; one egy beaten. Stir together and boil till thick. Just before taking from the stove, add one teaspoonful of vanilla.

Belle, I often make Graham griddle cakes, and like them very much: One egy deasen: spoonful of salt ends or teaspoonful of salt ends to fine flour. The last is necessary in order to bake them. If they do not seem right first ting try again, varying the proportions a little. Luco one egy for a pint or quart of milk. I have never tred to put the recipe in words before, but use just what I have. Stirred a little thicker, the same makes good fetters.

A solution of oxalic acid will remove ink from many materials. I never tried to reven in the fact rather than the words. In the latter case, I find it helps me to repeat after retiring before falling asleep.

I am indebted to many of the ladies for recipis, but as I have sent most of my papers to those who would not etherwise see them, my thanks will have to be general.

I agree with some one who has said that most of the cake recipes given were too expensive for cohmon use.

HOME CONVENIENCES.

To the Editor of The Tribuse.

At Home, Feb. 27.—Seeing that Meg and Bett want instructions that I can give them. I make my bow to the inmates of The Home and proceed Meg wants to know how to make a shoe-bag. Take crash eighteen inches long and eighteen inches wide for the back of the bag; then for the pockets take two pieces each twenty-seven inches wide and nine inches deep, bind across the top with dress-braid, divide across the top with dress-braid, also divide the back into three equal parts, put the exits fullness for the pockets, and stitch down between them, bind all around with braid, leaving three loops on top to bang up by.

The following is a good way to make a paperholder: Take a cast-off hop-skirt, break in pieces nineteen inches long (teaving the cotton wrapping on), tile the ends together with strong thread, and you have a round ring; then fastet these together in the middle, making a figure 8, fasten these together at the side, about an isci from the top and bottom, smill you have a yard and three inches; fasten together; then put a boo ascumt an inch from the top, like the hoop on account an inch from the top, like the hoop on account an inch from the top, like the hoop on account an inch from the top the fagree 3s.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUND: SATURDAY, MARCH

The high and the same of the figure of the same of t

can give such will confer an inestimable boon upon many others besides

CRITICISM AND CHOCOLATE.

To the Editor of The Triburd.

DETROIT, Feb. 28.—I see by the last number of The Home that there are many besides myself who are anxious for Olive Green to come back, and hope that in the next issue she will have one of her sensible, womanly letters. Margaret's Husband seems to have a prejudice against recipes, but I have an idea that at the same time he is fond of good living. The recipes given in The Home are, as a rule, practical, and, being so, must be of use to those who are in quest of recipes that have been actually tested. Aunt Luc, who, I am sure, is a good, motherly soll, very kindly suggests the necessity of being explicit as to measure, etc. Many house keepers make a boast that they never use a rectipe, but simply guess at quantity, which must frequently result in failure, and of course entail an immense amount of waste.

Hyacinthe's idea of a plant-lovers' column is a good one, and if Aunt Fanny and other lovers of flowers will give their experience as to the treatment of house and outdoor plants, the readers of The Home will soon be able to brighten their sitting-rooms with choice blossoms of their own culture.

Mrs. Cap. Brown's attack upon Susan is anjustifiable and unkind, and not in consonance with what The Home is meant to be, a Good-natured banter is well enough, but Mrs. Brown is positively abusive, and seems to forget that every one has a right to his own opinions. The members of The Home should be as one family, and a model family at that.

Mrs. Louisa P. will and the following recipe an excellent one for chocolate filing: Whites of three eggs, one and a half teacup of sugar, three table-spoonful grated chocolate, one teaspoonful vanilla. Beat the whites of the eggs well and them add the other ingredients; then beat all together and spread between the layers and on top of cake. Can any one send me a cure for hard corns?

and spread between the layers and on top of cake. Can any one send me a cure for hard corns?

BEAUTIFUL PIECES OF FERN-WORK.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CRICAGO, Feb. 28.—I have just returned from a call upon a neighbor, and have seated myself to tell the readers of The Home and others of a beautiful ornament I saw hanging in her room. It is amotto made of fern leaves. They are arranged so as to form a negative and photographed upon a black background, producing a most beautiful effect. As many as seven varieties of ferns are used in one letter. It is a beautiful work of art, and has been brought to perfection through the indomitable energy of Mrs. Anna K. Weaver, missionary to Bogota, S. A. Having consecrated ner life to the missionary cause, she sought ways and means whereby she could work, and gave her attention to this fernwork as a business. She established a manufactory at Salem, O., and so successful was the enterprise that she soon was enabled to purchase the entire outlif for foreign mission work and sailed for her new home—leaving her business in the hands of others. These motioes far surpass those worked in zephyr or the illuminated text we see so often. It is a perfect marvel to see such beautiful thoughts as "I Know that My Redeemer Liveth," "Deeds are Fruits—Words but Leaves," "God is Our Refuge," etc., so artistically arranged in ferns. When Mrs. Weaver went away she left her business—the proceeds of which are devoted to the cause of missions—in care of a general agent, Mrs. J. R. Nichola, Room 48 McCormick Block, Chicago, who is doing a quiet, good work for women, in supplying them with agencies for themselves a good comfortable income. Mrs. Nichols will gladly farnish further information concerning those motioes to any who may address her desiring it.

SUNSTINE AND OATMEAL.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

ONARA, Neb., Feb. 24.—it is a bright, sunny Saturday, and I am thinking that to morrow I shall have the pleasure of opening and reduing that very entertaining, useful, and valuable Home. I

OATMEAL CAKES.

OATMEAL CAKES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Chicago, Feb. 27.—J. C. M. wishes to know how Scotch people make oatmeal cakes. Here is a recipe copied from an oid cook-book which my mother brought from the "land o'cakes." 'Put two or three handfuls of meal into a bowl, and moisten it with water merely sufficients to form it into a cake, knead it out round and round with the hands upon the board, strewing meal under and over it until it is as thin as desired, and put it on a hot griddle, bake it till it is slightly brown on the under side then take it off and toast that side before the fire which was uppermost on the griddle."

I wish to thank Minra C. Mour for her very excellent corn-bread recipe, which appeared in The Home of Feb. 3.

White wine whey for Sangrado: "Boil a pint of milk, pour in one glass of currant wine; let it again boil up, take it off the fire; when it has stood a few minutes remove the curd, pour off the clear whey, and sweeten it." I copy this from a cookbook.

SURE CURE FOR WARTS.

whey, and sweeten it." I copy this from a cookbook.

SURE CURE FOR WARTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Chicago, March i.—in regard to the subject of warts, I would like to say a few words for the benefit of any one so afflicted. My dittle daughter's hand was taken possession of by those disagreeable excrescences about six months ago, which disfigured her very much, some of them being very large. As usual in such cases, every one had a sure cure to suggest. I tried them all thoroughly, without disturping them in the least, and then invested all my share change in wart-exterminators, which made them very sore, but only increased their size as they were healed: but, at last, I am happy to announce that I have conquered them, at the triding expense of 10 cents invested in carbolic acid, as strong in solution as possible, applied with a camel s-hair brush, three or four times a day. They will disappear without the slightest pain, after a week or so, and leave no trace behind to remember them by. Don't fail to try it. Lizzie.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SALT POR CONSUNPTION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Normal, Feb. 27.—in The Home of last week I read an Invalid's appeal. I can and do sympathize with her. I have for many years been afflicted with "wasted lungs," and several years ago I was apparently at death's door. My physician gave up all hopes of iffe for even one short year. I read in a paper of one person similarly affected who had been cured by cating sait. I tried it and have found it a blessing to me. It soon restored my strength, and I have ever since enjoyed reasonable health, which I fully credit to the use of the sait. If Invalid will try it it may restore her to better health. It should be taken in doses of half a tea-spoonful four times a day. I put it may hand and take a little at a time on my tongue. I cat all I can without producing nausea. Sympathiers.

CHEAP SCARLET.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Hudson, Wis., Feb. 24.—Will Marsh Mallow please inform me through the columns of The Home if the recipe for coloring cheap scarlet will also answer for cotton goods, and oblige Sulle.

SHE WANTS ADIPOSE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—Permit me through the columns of The Home to ask the ladies if they will send me a recipe or tell me what to do to get fat. By doing this they will confer an everlasting favor.

ANNIE R.

On COLORED SOUPS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Springfield, III., Feb. 21.—Can some one tell me how to make those colored soups we sometimes get at hotels: I am very anxious to try something besides vegetable soups, as we are tired of them.

WENS ON THE SCALP.

To the Editor by The Tribune.

Oak Park, Feb. 24.—Will you please allow me through The Home to ask some of its contributors how to care a wen on the scalp?

INQUIRER.

GO WEST, YOUNG DISTILLERY. GO WEST. To the Batter of The Tribune.

LANE, Kan., Feb. 23.—In your paper of the 14th inst. I noticed what I considered a very valuable article on distilleries and the Government tax on distilled spirits. And, taking up with her. I have for many years been afflicted with the wasted lungs," and several years ago I was all hopes of life for even one short year. I read in all hopes of life for even one short year. I read in a paper of one person similarly affected who had been cared by esting sait. I tried it and average the standard of the sait. I should be taken in doese of half a teasible health, which I fully credit to the use of the sait. I tavalled will try it it may restore her to better health. It should be taken in doese of half a teasible health, which I fully credit to the use of the sait. I can without producing nausea. Sympathizes.

A YOUNG HOUSEKEEPER'S WANTS.
To the Editor of The Tribuse.

Chicaso, March 2.— having lately become a reader of The lione, I feel very much interested in it. I come to sak some of the kind and experienced ladies for a little advice. I am a yoning housekeeper, and lave many things yet to learn housekeeper, and have many things yet to learn housekeeper, and have many things yet to learn housekeeper, and have made home a day to the difference between the side of the world, where they are as a few times, but have not had the success I wished for. Now, will some of you please tell me how to "set" it, how much to "work" it, what kind of four is best, and any other directions or him to the four is best, and any other directions or him to the four is best, and any other directions or him to the four is best, and any other directions or him to the four is best, and any other directions or him to the four is best, and any other directions or him to the four porridge recipes again, for the benefit of one who has lost several title ones with that dread disease, summer complaint? I missed reading her recipes hut read the "explanation," and I felt then that I aceded her experience in the care of my numerous hitle ones. A Morture.

ENGLEWOOD, Peb. 28.—Will kittle Qipde please be kind enough to send her raw-egg custard and flour-porridge recipes again, for the benefit of one who has lost several title on your logical line of argument, I would go still further, and add that the distillers themselves

The saturation of the control of the

"Von Glaben was a German scientist, who carried memorism out of itself, and developed a far superior method of procedure. At the time of writing, I believe only one of his diseples ettli exists. Ter years ago I knew six others; two were lost in an extinct crater, one was killed at a level crossing, and the remaining three died mysteriously in unantic splums.

that it will no a great space of the complete of the Scootch, large as we do upon a direct first to footist the confidence of the confiden

The Royal Baking Powder is prepared upon scientific principles, from ingredients that are it most effective and wholesome. It received a special Centennial Award for these merits. The genuic can be had only in tin cans, and is for sale by the best grocers everywhere, but in case you cannot obtain, send 60 cents for 11b., or 35 cents for 1/1 b., direct to Royal Baking Fowder Co., New York, and will receive it by return mail. Receipt and full directions for making the delicious Viscon Balla, as sent free on application, enclosing 3 cent stamp.

Novelties in Silk and Wooler Spring Goods.

Heart-Breaking Toilette Which was Devised by Worth.

Styles in Lingerie--- The Liberal Use of Lace and Tinsel.

Hats and Trimmings-A Pretty Overdress -Fichus and Fans.

SILK AND WOOLEN GOODS.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune
NEW YORK, March 1.—With the open New York, March 1.—With the opening of this month there is a more liberal display of the apring styles. And though Paris itself has not decided what shall actually be the fashions of the season, one can almost judge what will be from the few importations already received. As there is just now a comparative dearth of new

there is just now a comparative dearth of new materials, one may always depend on the various fabrics comprised under the general head of slik and woolen goods.

There are, however, a few novelties. Varieties of heavier spring goods exhibit bayadere stripes, in which the ground is diversified by a white thread and one of a harmonizing color. Thus, upon brown, are tiny stripes of blue and white, and darkblue with lines of red and white. There is a preference for striped and figured goods, and. preference for striped and figured goods, and, combined with prain silks or self-colored cloths, they make charming tollettes.

New vigognes are this month particularly de-

drable, showing pretty combinations of colors or harmonious shade-blendings. The striped vigognes are most affected, and are chiefly with stripes of a lighter shade; or ar dark-blue, with stripes of a lighter shade; or an exquisite silver-gray upon dark-greea, black, or brown. For those desiring lighter fabrics is furnished a handsome goods known as Cubau cioth. There are several varieties, some showing a seeded ground, others a twilled surface, coarse or fine. This cloth comes chiefly in various shades of gray. Those having a green, lavender, and stone that are considered particularly choice. A primary recommenda-

in various shades of gray. Those having a green, lavender, and stone that are considered particularly choice. A primary recommendation for the Cuban cloth, besides its real beauty, is its cheapness. Measuring twenty-seven inches in width, it can be bought for 60 cents per yard. Another admirable suiting is cashmere delaine. It is all wool, soft and delicate, and is to be had either in stripes, pin-checks, or self-colored twills. It, too, is remarkably cheap.

PLAIN SILES

are less generally used. Woolen goods, or silk and woolen, take the precedence, and, as I have mentioned, figured materials are most sought. Hence, when an all-silk fabric is desired, it is generally a damasse or a brocade. In these latter elegant selections are shown. The hand-somest are so arranged that the principal color shades delicately into white, and a handsome effect is produced by the artistic copying of various flowers. One variety of the delicate tilleul shade has buds and roses so raised on the surface, presenting a mossy appearance like finest plush. In these new brocades, lavender is also a favorite "nuance." A very handsome brocade has a ground of pale lavender upon which the emboased pattern in white resembles the end of a peacock's feather, the radiating lines beautifully defined. Among the striped materials one is much admired that has alternate stripes of rich maroon and silver gray.

OVERNATION.

are now worn so long that it is a question with modistes how they can best arrange skirt trimmings that they may be at the same time sufficiently condensed in space and showy in appearance. Side pleatings are as popular as ever. Some dresses exhibit as many as five or seven narrow plisses, with a heading of a simple bias foid. Narrow flounces, cut in saw-teeth points, are extensizely used, and have a very pretty effect overlying knife-pleatings. All sorts of fiat trimmings are extensively used; tinted braids, metal galloons, silk braids, beaded or embroidered, all rank high among dressy garnitures. Bias bands have always a prominent place, and fringes, passementeries, etc., are much admired and used.

A pretty dress of the maroon-striped vigogne had bandsome trimmings of maroon braids, richly interwoven with satin threads, and a fringe of the same materials. An excess of tinsel or metal ornamentation, is, I need not say, in execrable taste; but a judicious use is certainly very brightening to the plainest dress, and hence admissible.

A HANDSOME TOLLETTS.

skible.

A HANDSOME TOILETTE,

owing an admirable disposition of this style of
mming, is a reception dress of rich purple
mure, sparsely brocaded with silver. The
cas is cut after the Princesse shape, and has
a long-skitted waist of the "habit-robe" outied by a flexible silver braid one finger wide.

ils braid is enriched with clusters of embroidlimed by a flexible silver braid one finger wide. This braid is enriched with clusters of embroidery representing hyacinths of two shades of purple. A band of the same braid completes the bottom of the skirt, and a similar braid trims the sleeves. Apropos of this style of trimming, I have just seen a dress of Worth of which the garniture is as magnificent as it is unique. The dress of soft, heavy white slik has the trained skirt, ornamented by two narrow "plisses" of crepe lisse, alternated by gathered bias ruffles of slik, of equal width. To this there is a heading of crepe lisse ruches. The overskirt of some exquisite material, that baffles description, might be appropriately called slivery "fish-scale" brocade. This forms a long tablier, gracefully and irregularly draped. Around the edge is placed the handsome garniture, which is at once the envy and admiration of half the belies of Gotham. It consists of rare lace six inches wide, richly stuccoed with small, flat, round fragments of mother-of-pearl,—each particle having in the centre a tmy seed-pearl. Long trailing sprays of rich crimson and delicate cream roses, beginning at the left side, proceed from the waist, and follow the outline of the train. The waist is decollette, artistically uniting both materials, elaborately trimmed with the lace, and finished with a "bouquet de corsage" of roses at the left. This entire dress is lined throughout with white satin, and by gaslight is as beautiful a possession as one with Fortunatus' cap could desire. Much to the owner's secret delight and to the open distress of her "dear 500 friends," Worth has no duplicate of this species of trimming, and refuses to make more. Whilst on the subject of

and refuses to make more. Whilst on the subject of

WORTH AND ELEGANT TOILETTES,
let me tell you of a few that were displayed at the late Martha Washington reception, which, by the way, was undeniably the ball par excellence of the season. First and foremost comes the magnificent tollette worn by the wife of one of our most prominent theatries managers. And here let me pay par parenthese a tribute to her worth, for Mrs. S. is as well and widely known for her sweet, womanly charities as she is for the undisputed elegance of her wardrobe. The back of her beautiful dress was a loose, flowing one of richest Lyons velvet, upon which were flounces of rarest round point peculiarly arranged. These flounces were laid lengthwise down the back, and for heading there was an exquisite garniture, imported for the occasion, of parasies and dainty illies of the valley. The front of the dress was of white satin, superbly adorned with point lace, and beautified by tournures of pansies and lilies. A necklace and other ornaments of immense solitaire diamonds made the toilette all that could be desired.

Another beautiful costume was also of black

prefer to purchase the materials and themselves design and execute wonderfully pretty things. It is certainly dainty parior work, and a capital substitute for the ancient tatting land crocating, which, like Penelope's net, seemed never to come to completion. The most elegant of China creps scarfs show an embroidery of chenlile, with a tasteful admixture of gold and silver.

Breakfast-caps continue in favor with matrons both young and old. Probably the favorite shape is that of a sweeping-cap,—more generally known as a mob-cap. The trimming on these is generally a double fluted ruffle, edged with lace. Through the centre passes a band of ribbon, which ties on top with a bow, and long streamers at the back give additional effect.

Matrix 8.

THE COMING SEASON.

New York Evening Post.

The capote-shaped bonnet is likely to be the most favored in the coming season, with certain modifications from the shape now worn in silk most favored in the coming season, with certain modifications from the shape now worn in silk and velvet. The brims of straw bonnets are narrower, allowing room for a valenciennes of tulle ruching next to the face; the crowns are lower and broader.—very broad, in fact,—doing away with the Tyrolean point, which are entire-ly hidden by bows, flowers, or drooping feathers. Wreaths mostly of leaves with pendant buds or blossoms interspersed, and falling on a fringe at the back and on the sides of the crown, will still continue in favor, and the importers of flowers have all the new shades in flowers. Although nature is beautifully and closely imitated, it does not at all prevent designers from indulging in flights of the imagination whenever it seems necessary to make a flower or a leaf which is not included in nature's category; or, when the shape of some known flower is preserved, it is often disguised in the borrowed shade which fashion has made the favorite of the hour. This has been the case with the rich designs in flow ers for winter evening dresses, and just now the call for sulphur roses and light-green buds is allowing necessity to be the mother of inven-tion. Yellow is the color at present in the ascendant, and so cases of light-yellow flowers are the most prominent, although the pale shades in all other colors are equally beautiful. There are many spring flowers which are yellow, and so this fashion is perhaps not very much out of the way.

and so this fashion is perhaps not very much out of the way.

HEAD-GRAR.

Round hats' shapes have scarcely been decided upon; these come later in the season, although it is certain that they are to be much smaller than last year, and that the reign of the wide-brimmed coaching hats is at an end. The shapes point to a new fashion now much in vogue in Paris, the copying of the Henry III. and Valois dress; the togue or small round hat is copied, such as may be seen in the old pictures of that time; and the recent dinner and evening dresses carry out this new idea by the closefitting boddies, tightly fitted with whalebone and finished with square neck and nigh-standing "traise" or ruche. These again are modified into the square or cutaway coat, with inside vest "fraise" or ruche. These again are modified into the square or cutaway coat, with inside vest of some brilliant shade of satin, worn also square, and filled in with ruches and falls, of rich lace; embroideries, consisting of pearl, gold, silver, and steel, and set thickly on the fronts of the vests, the fleur de lis being reproduced most frequently in all possible combinations.

gold, silver, and steel, and set thickly on the
fronts of the vests, the fleur de lis being reproduced most frequently in all possible combinations.

Chenfile will of course enter largely into the
trimmiag of spring bonnets; scarfs and laces in
tulle embroidered with chenfile in all colors,
sometimes thickly mixed with small gilt or steel
beads; the same lace having been used this winter in trimming evening dresses. Cordings of
chenfile will be used and the brims of round
hats and edges of bonnets come already worked
in patterns of chenfile on the straw.

Distions for surra.

Between scasous is generally a time when a
dearth occurs in the ideas for new dresses; the
spring openings do not occur until March in
Farls, and at first there is much difficulty in
settling upon the best designs; those most in
favor at first are apt to become common and are
superseded later by still newer ones. It is always
best to wait till these experiments have been
tried and the fashion firmly fixed. At this
season, therefore, suits are made up of cashmere in all shades over siks which need freshening, or black cashmere is used over silk, satin,
or velvet. The overdress is not overloaded with
trimming, is made long and draped; rosettes or
flat bows of satin are used much for trimming.

Over-jackets, made sleeveless, are added for
street wear; these are not made on the patterns
worn during the winter, but are not very long;
they are trimmed with galloon or fringe.

Striped materials are appropriate for these
suits where plati cashmere is not liked; dark
maroon with a pale vellow stripe being one of
the favorite designs in imported suits, the fringe
has the two shades reproduced in it. Light
maroon is cashmare may be varied by having
the galloon embroidered in two shades of
maroon and a light tint of silver gray; the underdress of silk is trimmed with flounces headed
by the maroon cashmere bound with silver-gray
silk.

Visiting dresses consist of mixtures of silk,
satin, and rich brocades. An imported dress of
the favorite

satin, and rich brocades. An imported dress of the favorite shade of yellow bronze had an underdress of satin, trimmed around the bottom and up the front with alternate rows of satin folds and flat galloon embroidered thickly with fine steel beads; these trimmings were set on so closely as to lap each other; the polonaise of silk, a shade darker, was open in front and drawn back to show the front of the underdress.

A favorite style of overdress for the visiting suits made by the best French houses consists of long breadths which are continuations of the pieces which form the waist; these hang perfectly straight and are trimmed with fringe and embroidered galloons, but no two breadths are trimmed alike. Those on one side are perhaps joined together by a sash tied in a bow made of the underdress; while the breadths on the other side are trimmed at the edge and half-way up with the wide chenille fringe, mixed with balls of satin; and over the back breadths the side pieces of the waist are allowed to continue down like two long sash ends, and these are again trimmed with fringe. This style is a favorite one for elegant black silk costumes, and on these the black satin ball fringes are much used, and the small balls are put on as an edging up the sides of the breadths; this taste for vertical lines in the dress is found repeated in the culrasse waists made for dinner dresses, which are low neck or square; the deep cuirasse is edged with scallops, and the flat trimming used to edge them is carried upward after turning the scallops, and divides the waist into vertical lines which look like innumerable pieces fitted together. This contributes to the look of being dressed in the "Valois" fashlon before alluded to as the predominant one in Paris. It will be seen, of course, that the basque waists are still much worn, lined almost with whalebone, to adjust them to the figure and hips: the sleeves are equally tight, and are sometimes slashed and puffed just below the shoulder and about the waist.

waist.

TRIMMING.

For skirt-trimmings, ruches of silk or satin, either payed out or cut into sharp points, are again coming into favor; and narrow flounces, a fringe wide or even less, are cut into saw points and set one abover the other to the number of five or seven. With the full rosette for finish, these dresses resemble those of some years ago; the rosette, first seen on children's dresses and suits, is now much used on dresses and cloaks; it is of silk ribbon, or folded satin, and, when of ribbon, thas short ends. The French call these full rosettes "chinx," and they have been worn this winter on bonnets and evening head-dresses, combined with feathers.

fied by tournures of pansies and lilies. A necklace and other ormaments of immense solitative diamonds made the toilette all that could be desired.

Another beautiful costume was also of black 
velvet, a long Princesse robe with inserted front 
of delicate rose brocade, the entire dresgarnished with fine cid lace and blush roses. A 
third toilette, dainty and lovely enough 
for Queen Titania herself, had an 
underskirt that was one bowflidering 
mass of palest blue crepe lisse flounces, 
piass s, and puffs. The overdress was exceedincipy novel and chaste. There was a low-necked, 
per-ectify sleeveless, tight-fitting waist of pale, 
glistening blue satin. This came to a deep 
point in front, to two points in the back, and 
was as smoothly drawn as a glove. There was 
no apparent opening to this corsage until 
closer inspection revealed the fact that it taced 
with silver cords at the under arm seams, and 
was secured with signifar cords and tassels on 
the shoulders. A delicate fringe of blue and 
alliver trims the outline of the basque, and at 
the bust is a beautiful wreath of silver oak 
leaves. The overdress is a billowy profusion 
of crepe lisse puffs, divided by satin pipings and 
and corns upon crepe lisse. A garland or 
imiliar leaves forms the coffure. This toilette 
a delightfully fresh and airy, and particularly 
mitable to a debutante. As regards dress, this 
all was a suncess.

To compensate for the lack of novelty in other 
learning wear, the tite most selected is of white 
tines, lawn, or munlin, edged with either Valenmense of Hamburg edging. Crepe de chines or 
solved that or a distribution of business or hamburg edging. Crepe de chines or 
solved with firings, are particularly algant, 
but are chiefly reserved for dressy coarsion. 
In lieu of buying them ready-made, mans ladies

I lieu of buying them ready-made, mans ladies

and evening head-dresses, combined with colors; these capes are pointdebeinds and square lin front, or pointed and 
stream for full with colors; these capes are

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

low the chin; some have the points rounded, some quite sharp; there are several styles equally fashionable. For morning wear bands of colored linen are set on them inside, and turn over with the points in front.

For morning toilets collarettes and sleeves in black or white lace, embroidered with violet chenille, are worn. chenille, are woru.

Flanders lace is also much in vogue for trim-ming any style of evening dress, and especially on children's dress suits.

Fans are made to simulate leaves; the sticks are of ivory or tortoise shell, and the upper part of leaves, in silk, plush, or velvet, in all shades of green; they are veined and finished with gold. This has also led to flower-bouquets imitating fans. The florist makes the sticks of dark buds, and the upper part of fine flowers, lilies of the valley, fern, or any delicate and plumy plants.

WESTERN PATENTS. A weekly list of United States patents issued to the inventors of Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan for the week ending Feb. 27, and each patent on the list will bear this date. Reported expressly for THE TRIBUNE by A. H. Evans & Co., patent solicitors, Washington, D. C. Charge for obtaining a patent, \$30. A copy of the Patent laws sent free on application:

Patent laws sent free on application:

ILLINOIS.

W. W. Barlow. Chicago, door latch.

E. H. Hunt. Chicago, hydraulic elevator.
Relitz & Echolzer, Jollet, vegetable cutter.

G. E. Sulphen, Aurora, door spring.

J. Cheatman, Decatur, roofing composition.

C. L. Driesslein, Chicago, coal mining macl.

W. T. Nichols, Chicago, rotary barrow.

J. W. Powers, Chicago, monkey wrench.

T. R. Wolfinger, Chicago, licket case.

N. M. Bell, McHenry, gate.

A. H. Cheitlain, Chicago, indicator.

J. Eider, Beardstown, car axie box.

T. A. Frakes, New Holland, tire tightener.

J. E. Gary, Chicago, steam vacuum pump.

J. M. Hawley, Odin, corn sheller.

B. Janson, Effingham, reciprocating churps.

M. C. Mills, Chicago, knob latch.

H. H. Patee, Monmouth, cultivator.

J. H. A. Q. & A. J. Reynolds, Chicago, amatic fruit drier.

C. Rhoades, Rockford, rotary churp. atic fruit drier.
C. Rhoades, Rockford, rotary churn.
D. R. Roach, Atlanta, hay loader.
M. D. Temple, Chicago, pump.
J. A. Thompson, Chicago, detectors of counter

eit coin.
J. A. Ware, Morris, folding chair.
J. D. Woods, Aurora (reissued), churn dashers
J. G. Evenden, Chicago (design), cans oil, etc.
E. Norton, Chicago (trade-mark), can.
Hartmann & Bro., Belleville, lager beer. W. B. Whiting, Waukesha, construction of hull

H. Allen, Milwaukee, sewer cleaner.
A. P. Goodnue, Fond du Lac, box-nailing ma

hine.

M. Lally, Eau Claire, saw-mill carriage.
C. A. Libby, Evansville, mop wringer.
C. A. Weed, Racine, rods for wagon bolaters. C. A. Weed, Racine, rods for wagon bolsters
J. H. Prentice, Saginaw, car stove.
E. R. Stillman, Burr Oak, car starter.
C. B. Allyn, Grand Rapids, measuring mach!
W. L. Carter, Monroe, lamp burner.
W. M. Curtis, Wyandotte, ore separator.
L. Granger, Armada, fruit drier.
S. P. Olney, Detroit, spring bed bottom.
O. Perry, Flint, seeder.
A. H. Russell, Adrian, bee-hive.
S. Stevens, Alleyton, detachable link.
J. B. Sweetland, Pontiac, churn.

PORK-PACKING.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 28.—Packing-houses ere have now closed for the season. But two of the four ran at all, and that of Gen. Tutt closed early owing to the scarcity of hogs. The demand was principally for light hogs. A large proportion of the meat was prepared for English markets, J. H. Windsor & Co. having al-ready shipped over 9,000 boxes to Liverpool.

	Hogs killed	67,0
	Average gross weight	2 00 2
	Average price paid	\$5.
	Highest price paid, car-load	\$6.
	Lowest price paid, car-load	\$5.
	Tierces land	61.9
	Tierces lard	
	Tierces hams	2,9
	Pounds short ribs	, 550, 4
	Pounds shoulders1	, 429, 2
	Pounds long clears	, 982, 0
	Pounds short clears1	442,0
	Pounds long hams	949, 0
	Pounds Staffordshire hams	175.0
	Pounds Cumberlands	
	Pounds Dublins	18,0
	Pounds Yorkshires	12,0
	Barrels mess pork	2,3
	Moreos mose pork	~ 0
	Tierces grease	
	Barrels tongues	11
	Barrels hocks	1
4	Average lard per hog, Ds	COTA
d	Every part of the hog is utilized ex-	cent th

Every part of the hog is utilized except the squeal. The small entrails are cleaned and sent to Chicago; the bristles to St. Louis; the bladders are cleaned and filled with lard for the English market; the best state of the English market; the English market state of the English market; the bladders are cleaned and english market state of the English market; the bladders are cleaned and english market state of the Eng

## AUGUSTUS AND ANESTHUSIA.

'Twas in a lighted parlor low,
Of sense a feast, of soul a flow,
Transpir'd. Into her liquid eyes
Augustus gaz'd, and in this wise
He spoke and said: "Upon your brow
A pensive shadow resteth now:
What troubled thoughts stir your sweet breast
Speak, love, and teli me,—let me share
With you this deep, corroding care!"
She smil'd, and sigh'd, and soft confessed
Her mind thusly: "If polonaise
Just after Easter holidays
Are going out,—I wish I knew,—
I'd sell my old ones to a Jew;"
Then added, with a thoughtful smile,
"They say puff sleeves will be in style."

"They say puff d sleeves will be in style."
"Twas on the bounding billows, wet,
Where once she and Angustus met:
"Behold," he said, "the moonlight gleam
Upon the dancing waves fair green!"
'Yes, love," she said, while a sweet smile
Play'd 'round her dainty lips the while;
"This just exactly the same shade
Of which my new spring hat is made."
And then a sudden shadow fell
Upon the face he lov'd so weil.
"What is it, Anesthusia dear!"
'I wish that Madame Fuzz was here;
Such foamy fringe would be too sweet
For anything on a box-pleat!"

For anything on a box-pleat!"

Once, in a mansion of sandstone, She said to him, in tender tone, 'what dreams of glory light your eye? Where in the temple high of Fame Would my Augustas write his name?"

All grimly then he heaved a sigh, And to her question this reply He straightway made: 'You see, my dear, If Uncle Drew should die next year, And leave me all his fortune clear, I'd, write my name upon the Wall, And ask my creditors to call.

But now how chang'd! Life is so strange! I am a 'scalper here on 'Change!' CHICAGO, Feb. 28. JOHN GILPIN.

THE TRAMP.

Hungry? Well, rather? It's goin'
Nigh on to a week since I had
A square meal: the truth, sure as sin, sir,
And the fact makes me feel kinder bad.
I ain't used to it, this way of livin'—
I was once at the top-notch myself;
But things took a sudden stop—busted—
Laid me up, so to speak, on the shelf.

Took to drink? Why, of course! It's the way, sir When a chap gets a-goin' down hill.
There is them as stands by fur to help him,
And give him a start with a will;
And, when he pulls up at the bottom,
Clean gone and used up, it's the stamp
As gives him away; he's a loafer—
Beg pardon—more perlitely, a tramp.

It's the way of the world. Some gets up, sir (I'se experienced the same, and I knows); And them as is up jest steps down, and, When down, to the bad sure they goes; I'se jest there myself, and I tells them As fills themselves chuck-full of airs, "Tain't no trick fur to stumble, and falls" Down's easier 'n valkis' up stairs.

I ain't here to discuss on the subject,
But to eat, ef you've got some to spare.
Cold victuals? Well, I ain't so pertic lar
As I used to be once. Have a chair?
Well, yes, fur its pleasanter settin'
Than standin' to eat, you'll agree.
No butter: Well, dry bread 'Il answer,
Though somethin' warmin' 'Il go well,
—Tea!

Never touch it. "Tain't much to my likin';
Somethin' stronger 'd be better, 'cause I
Ain't used to weak drinkin'; 'tain't healthy
Fur a chap as boards round on "the fly."
All out: Kinder sorry. Dry eatin'
Thout somethin' or other, you see:
But, as how you're so charitably feelin',
I'il jest try sev'ral swallers of tea.
OWEN M. WILSON, JR.

Dan and Hatty. Dan and Hatty.

Again comes up that story of Webster's introduction to Harriet Martineau,—a story which is characteristic enough to be repeated occasionally. The great man was ushered up the large rooms to where the noted author stood expectant. A murmuring hush prevailed. All eyes were fixed upon the pair. Up went Harriet's ear-trumpet. Down stooped the massive head. A silence prevailed. "Very fine evening, Miss Martineau," said Mr. Webster, slowly, gravely, in his sonorous voice. "Very," returned the other, taking down her trumpet.

Queen Victoria. Her Children and Grandchildren.

Scan. Mag. in Rome --- A Grand Wedding and Its Consequences.

The Duke of Abercorn and His Family... Well-Behaved Parisian Bears.

BRITISH ROYALTY. In a recent letter from London to the New Jerusalem Messenger, Mr. Hayden gives an inter-esting sketch of the "Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind," situated at Norwood, London, a few minutes' walk from Sydenham Crystal Palace. "Not long since," he says, "by an arrangement brought about through the good offices of the Duke of West-minster, the whole school went down to Wind-sor, and gave the Queen a private concert at her residence. On arriving at the Castle, Mr. Camp-bell was informed by the Castle, Mr. Campresulence. On arriving at the Castle, Mr. Camp-bell was informed by the Queen's Secretary that her Majesty selfom listened to any kind of performance more than twenty minutes; and that he must have some one employed to keep watch, and keep him advised of her motions; and if it was observed that she became restless and twisted about in her chair, he must and twisted about in her chair, he must bring his concert to an end, no matter what part of the programme he had reached. So he commenced his performances in cfreumstances calculated to render him a little nervous or dis-concerted. But he proceeded with good cour-age. At the end of twenty minutes the Queen did not show any signs of weariness, but, on the other hand, appeared much interested as the exercises went on. At the end of an hour and a quarter Mr. Campbell, thinking they nad detained her long enough, came forward and expressed the gratification they felt in being allowed to entertain her with their perform ances, and that now, with her permission they would fluish the concert by singing 'God Save the Queen,' Mr. Campbell also saying that, as none of his pupils could see her Majesty, who had so graciously listened to them, e hoped she would give them the pleasure of hearing her speak before they left her prese nce.

who had so graciously instead to steam, he hoped she would give them the pleasure of hearing her speak before they left her prese nee. The Queen seemed highly pleased with the suggestion, and in the last piece rose from her seat and joined with them in singing it. At the conclusion, coming forward to them, she said she could not take the hands of all the singers, there were so many of them, but if the little children would come up, of whom there were sixteen, she should be glad to shake the hand of each one. This they accordingly did, much to their gratification. And so they were much pleased with the result of their consert, while they fondly entertain the hope, for which there is some ground, that they may one day have the Queen down to visit them at Norwood."

Says a London letter to the San Francisco Chronicle: "The Queen's last—ne, I fear, anything but last, therefore I will say last for the present—grandchild has been christened Victoria Melita, the second name being in honor of baby's Maltese birthpiace. The wits hereabouts say there should have been a transposition of the first two vowels of the second appellation,—that, in considention of the multiplicity of her Majesty's descendants, the name should rather have been Victoria Mileta. The Edinburgers are, by the by, much to be commiserated; I don't mean on account of the numerous babics, but because of the hostile reeling which exists between England and Russia. The Duchess, too, is not comfortably placed in her husband's family, and does not get on with her royal sisters-in-law, save with Louise, who is also in a false position. When the Ducke of Edinburg was in England last, alone, while his wife and children were in Russia, he and Louise went about together perpetually, and probably often compared notes upon the hardness of their lot. The one member of the royal family with whom the Grand Duchess gets on worst is said to be Beatrice. These two, says rumor, hate each other with that lively intensity of detestation which generally exists between sister with a lot of his friends, was asked by one of them when he was going to marry that fair Princess. 'Never,' he answered, haughtily; 'I don't choose to walk behind my wife, as my cousin Lorne does.' Such is the tale the rossipe ven. If it is not true, it is well told;' for it is a fact that in state processions Louise is generally paired off with some Princeling, such as one of her brottages or brothers-in-law, and poor Lorne fellows miles behind, perhaps with a lady of honor. And yet in every respect, the question of descent included, he is, save for ranking neither as royal nor as serene highness, immeasurably the support of he is, save for ranking neither as royal nor as serene highness, immeasurably the support of every one of his brothers-in-law, especially of Christian. Lord Lorne's grandmother, the dead Duchess of Sutherland, aiready mentioned, was so beautiful and regal looking that when she and the Queen used in years past appear together in public, people said the Duchess always looked as if she should have been the Queen. The house of Brunswick may be illustrious,—at

looked as if she should have been the Queen. The house of Brunswick may be illustrious,—at least it is, perhaps, the duty of us Britishers so to consider it,—but as a family it is anything rather than aristocratic looking, sadly lacking that divinity which would, but seldom does, hedge a King.

"Of all the members of that house the Prince of Wales is decidedly the most popular. Fits tastes may not be very elevated, but he is thoroughly kindly and urbane. A pleasant little story is just now afloat about him. During his late travels he met with a queer old gentleman oughly kindly and urbane. A pleasant little story is just now alloat about him. During his late travels he met with a queer old gentleman who, notwithstanding the disadvantage of being deaf and dumb, was much given to wandering about the world, and in Egypt or elsewhere the two became very friendly. During a flying visit to his native England on the part of this venerable traveler he received an invitation to one of the Prince's parties. Now, it is a well-known fact that Albert Edward always makes it a point to shake hands warmly with and saying something pleasant to every one of his guests in turn, never alighting any one one or showing favoritism; but as it would have been useless to make a pretty speech to a man who could not have heard a word of it, the Royal host, to make up for the inevitable omission, took both his mute guest's hands in both his own, and afterwards in dumb show introduced him to the Princess, who, being also reduced to speechlessness, gave him one of her sweetest smiles. The first thing the Prince of Wales is said to do every morning after rising is to give spechlessness, gave him one of her sweetest smiles. The first thing the Prince of Wales is said to do every morning after rising is to give audience to the pair of Royal pickles I told you about some while ago. These two come bursting into the room in uproarious fashion, and immediately lay hands upon whatever is nicest upon papa's breakfast-table. If both pickles take a fancy to one particular delicacy, a scramble, ending perhaps in a fight, ensues, and sometimes half poor papa's matutinal meal is on the floor. But the 'good Bertie' of the Queen's Journal in the Highlands' takes all tulings good-temperedly and jolly; indeed, one cannot help thinking how much he really must enjoy these morning romps (a which also his three little daughters join) ere buckling to the dreary round of his daily public life. The best thing about the Prince is that love for the domestic hearth which he has inherited from his mother. His private suite of rooms on board the Serapis, the ship which was his home during his late journey to and from India, were hung with portraits of his wife and children, one photographic stand alone centaining a dozen portraits in different stittudes of the former."

A ROMAN SCANDAL.

Anne Brewster writes from Rome to the
New York World: "The Black or Neri Circle— New York World: "The Black or Neri Circle—as the Papalini are called in Rome—has been shaken to its very fashionable centre lately, by a most astounding act of one of its members. The affair has been discussed at dinner-tables, served up at receptions, and even in the high and mighty ecclesiastical audience-rooms of the Princes of the Church it has been treated upon with all the notes of interrogation and wonder that can be thrown into speech. The handling of the incident, too, has proved very damaring unluckily to the 'antecedents,' as we Americans say, of the principal in the scandal. The recent date of his nobility has been disclosed; and members of the same social circle no better off than he is, in date and condition of ancestry, will coolly attribute the shocking behavior of the son to the mezzo-ceto (bourgaoise) blood of the

"A formight or so ago the daughter of the "A formight or so ago the daughter of the Marchese Lezzani was married with great pomp and ceremony to Conte Polidori. The Lezzani, though not belonging to the highest and oldest nobility of Rome, are well connected, and supposed to be enormously wealthy. They are related by marriage to the Princess Baudini, Duchessa di Gallese, etc. The wedding company was a distinguished one; many, no tabilities of the old Church and the old State were present; Cardinal Berradi, Cardinal di Pietra the Duca della Regina, etc. The presents of the bride were very handsome, and they were spread out in an elegant dressing-room with great pride. While the grand company was assembled at the breakfast, after all the ceremonies were over, and the young goosi were preparing for their journey to Florence, they missed from the large table-cloth a superb parary of emeralds and a diamond ring of great value,—wedding-gifts from the Marchese Lezzant to his daughter. The whole family, it seems, lost what little head it had, and the father was completely out of himself. He flew into a great rage, sent off for a police-officer, closed the doors, and insisted upon subjecting his guests to an examination! Think of having a Holy Apostolical Prince—a member of the Sacred College and a grandee of Spain—handled officially, on suspicion of robbery, by a police-officer! The pockets of the Cardinal purple rummaged by a policeman! Had Marchese Lezzant possessed but one-tenth of his reputed riches, he had better have let his daughter lose all her jewels than to have put such an insult on his guests and such an unending shame on himself and his family. Of course, no jewels were found by the police-officer.

"Now comes a mysterious denomemat, a strange unraveling of the matter. The bride and groom departed for Florence. When they arrived there the missing jewels were found in one of the young Contessa's travelling-cases! It is said her maid put them in, and did not know that they were the missing ones! The cross purposes of this fill-fated marriage are not ended vet. The young sposi have fallen out with each other while on their honeymoon. They have found stinging bees of discontent with each other instead of sweet honey, and Conte Polidori has written to the Marchese Lezzani to come to Florence and take his daughter!

"Now society opens all its little trumpets of gossip, and as it chases the offending Adams and Eves out of its Edens, it brandis

with an officer of the King's culrassiers. Her howe-life, too, has been an unhappy one, it is now declared. The Marchese Lezzani and his wife, though occupying the same palace, have lived apart for years, and the Marchesa's love affairs, it appears, have been subjects of scandal a long while; with such a mother what could be expected of the daughter? every one

scandal a long while; with such a mother what could be expected of the daughter? every one asks.

"The Lezzani, as I said above, do not come of noble blood. You will not find the name in the Libro d' Oro of the Capitol. The father of the Marchese was a lucky building contractor. The story runs, that once, while building in the Via Rasella, he came across a great treasure in some of the excavations, and this was the foundation of the fortune of the family. However it may be, money gathered together about him. He bought the whole lake of Albano and the lands adjoining, and various other valuable properties. The vast estate he left his son made him of sufficient importance to be ennobled. The Pope created him a Marchese, and he has married his sons and daughters passably well according to society standard. As a finale to the whole sad affair, the last news is that the poor Marchese Lezzani's a runed man; that all the immense estate of his father is gone? One failure after another has injured gradually his means, and now the decamping of the Roman banker Sambucetti has finished matters for the ill-fated Lezzani. You see, 'society' can afford to hurl stones, and sticks, and mud after the downfallen man and his family. If he had retained his fortune, his conduct in regard to the missing jewels would have been hushed up; the frailties of his wife and daughter would not have been disclosed; Conte Politiori would have been more lenient, and the low birth of the Marchese and the illegitimacy of the soci-in-law would have remained untold! Within the sacred precincts of fashionable life there is no such unpardonable sin as poverty, no such brilliant virtue as great fortune."

THE DUKE OF ABERCORN. A Dublin (Jan. 30) letter to the New York Tree says: "Since I wrote last we have had a away, and the Duke of Marlborough reigns in his stead. There is not much to choose between them. The Duke of Abercorn was courtly and diguified, and the Duke of Marlborough is serious and slow. A good deal of gossip has been aroused by the Duke of Abercorn's departure, and a thousand reasons have been as-staned for the step, but the gossipers admit that no adequate reason has been address, and so no adequate reason has been address, and so the mystery remains. The facts of the case are plain enough. He Grees is a poor man: he has eleven sons and daughters and forty-one gran ochildren. All his daughters are married, save one, Lady Georgina Hamilton, whose loneliness is accounted for by an early disappointment, which has never been shaken off. Three of the sons are in the House of Commons, one of them being Linder-Secretary of State for India. These which has never been shaken off. Three of the sons are in the House of Commons, one of them being Under-Secretary of State for India. These sons cost a good deal of money, and the paternal estates are neither free nor large. The Duke himself is a very young man, although he has seen 66 years, and he carries his fancies and follies of youth with a light hand and an easy mind. The estate in Ireland is pretty largely incumbered, and the yacht and the town-house in London and the festivities of the season run through the £40,000 a year, and leave nothing for creditors. As has been freely remarked here, most of the children came into the world owing money, and are likely to leave it in the same condition. Well, a man whose family is in this predicament can hardly afford to throw away £21,000 a year,—the salary attaching to the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Beside having this direct income, he escapes all the extravagance of the London seasor; so that the residence in Ireland was doubly advantageous. He had been the Vice formerly, and had made hignself so popular that life in Dublin, with its semi-regal state, seemed to be very attractive. His daughters had made the best marriages in this generation; for, although their poverty was well known, one of them married a Marquis, one of them married a Marquis, one of them married a way to bad. I am sorry to tell you, but the lady who married known, one of them married a way had not be been the heir to a Dukedom, and four of them married tearls. For arils with nothing but good looks and pretty graces, this was not bad. I am sorry to tell you, but the lady who married the heir to the Dukedom is decidedly unhappy. The heir is a great scamp and an absente husband. I hardly know how to convey to you the exact line of conduct he has hitherto pursued, but I may signify it. He effects a reconciliation, behaves himself for a week, and then flies off. In the course of that year the lady has a baby, and, after time, the same system is repeated. In this way the Marchioness of being Under-Secretary of State for India. These

A PARIS SENSATION. Lucy Hooper writes from Paris, Feb. 2, to the Philadelphia Telegraph: "Considerable excite-ment was created at the Jardin des Plantes yesterday by an accident which happened there to a little child not quite 5 years old. The nurse who had charge of the little fellow had placed him on the edge of the railing surroundmurse who had charge of the little fellow had placed him on the edge of the railing surrounding the bear-pit, still keeping him encircled with her arm. A sudden movement released the child from her clasp, and he fell headlong into the pit, then tenanted by two full-grown bears. A universal shriek from every one present greeted this accident, as it was of course thought that the bears would instantly seize the little intruder and tear him to pieces. But whether the bears were tamed by long familiarity with the public, or whether the vere intimidated by the universal outcry, has not been decided, but at all events they made no attempt to molest the child. How to get him out was the next question. The keeper happened at that moment to be absent, and it would never have done to trust too long to the forbearance of the savage inmates of the pit. In this emergency a workingman came forward, climbed down into the pit, picked up the child, and climbed out again, the bears seeming too much astonished at these summary proceedings to offer any objection to them. This done, the man placed the little creature in the nires's arms, and retired amid the applanse of the crowd. The child was very slightly injured, a sprained wrist being the only result of its fall. This morang M. Berthier, the father of the rescued infant, puts forth an advertisement in the Figure, begging to be informed of the name and address of his child's rescuer. Far more fortunate was the poor little creature than a chuld to whom a similar accident happened at Berne some years ago, and who was instantly seized and strangled by one of the largest of the bears.

Two worshipful cronies, both William by name, Each courted, in union, an o'erwilling dame; But her husband, arriving one day unannounced, With a right insty kick both the Don Juans "bounced." And I heard him exclaim, "Something wrong, it is

And I heard him exciain, "sometaing wind, "Now, hark clear!"

Then he turned to Madame with, "Now, hark you, my dear:
Though I cannot approve of your ways, and your Wills,
I shall never be slow, mind, in footing your old, called at a lawyer's office on Griswold Bills."

And forever and forever free Prom.

Journal D. Trans.

Simple Division.

Seven into eight gor-on "; and Mr. Je Brailey over.

GOSSIP FOR THE LADIES.

How Superfluous Wedding-Gifts Are Disposed Of.

She Was Looking for Simpson -- Choosing Female Servants.

A Disappointed Wife--- Woman in China--Maternal Anxiety.

CUPID'S ARCHERY. In a rocky glen by a purling brook,
Where the hanging boughs made a cosy nook,
A lovely maid had found a seat,
While a youth lay gazing, by her feet.
But high above on a rocky steep
Lay mischievous Cupid—half asleep.

The little god with a lazy blink.
Took his ready bow and said, "I think
I will speed to the maiden's heart a dart,
And then to the youth she will lose her heart."
Thus, high above on the rocky steep,
Said mischlevous Cupid—hair asseep.

The dart was shot from the dizzy height,
And few through the air like a gleam of light;
But instead of working the god's beheat,
It pierced the youth's (not the maiden's) breast.
While Cupid, above on the rocky steep,
Said, "Pehaw! I missed—I was half asleep."

—New York Mail.

WEDDING-GIFTS.

New York Mercury.

There are at least six persons, possibly more in New York City engaged in the purch superfluous wedding presents, three of whom deal exclusively in a certain class of articles. One of these dealers, interviewed by a reporter, carries on business in the Bowery, where he has deemed pledges, but his most incrative business is in the purchase and sale of wedding presents that are only so much old lumber to the owners. When asked how he conducted the the owners. When asked how he conducted the business, he replied: "You see when a young couple belonging to good families get married, their friends all make them presents, and, nine times out of ten, the young folks find themselves in possession of certain kinds of household stuff enough to last several generations. The young wife often discovers that she has a set of jewelry for aimost every day in the month. Why, some time ago I did business with a newly-married couple, now living in Lexington avenue, where the young bride—and a beautiful girl she was—had eight opera-glasses. Of course she didn't want them all; so I bought five of them. Here's one of them left [showing a small but handsome pearl-mounted opera-glass]. Silver-ware and china are other things that newly-married people generally find they have too much of, but I don't do anything in that way. There are other men in the business who deal in that and nothing else. I confine myself to jewelry and trinkets."

"But how do you know on whom to call, and when!" "That's simple enough. You see, the marriages are all published in the papers, and, where it is a wedding between two rich folks, a report is made of it, and a list of the presents given. You see, when I have got the names and residences I am all right. O, no; I don't go to the marriage are all payers have are married; that wouldn't

where it is a wedding between two rich folks, a report is made of it, and a list of the presents given. You see, when I have got the names and residences I am all right. O, no; I don't go to them as soon as they are married; that wouldn't do. 'They'd kick you out of the house if you went on such business for the first few weeks. You have to let them settle down to housekeeping and find out how much useless stuff they have got, and even then if you call they may not be willing to seil. The husband generally is, but the wife is sure to object at first. 'O, no, dear,' she'll say; 'I can't sell that. You know Aunt Martha gave it me, and it wouldn't be right to sell if,' and so on with every thing clase; but, after seeing them two or three times, they fall in with the idea, and are willing to sell anything they don't want."

"I suppose you purchase such articles very cleap!" "Well [laughing] you may be sure I don't give more than they are worth. You see, I often have those things in my store for a vearbefore I sell them, and on some things, such as fans, I often lose money. Sometimes I sell things I have bought in that way to gentlemen wanting to make wedding presents; for you see, I buy from the rich people, and they are first-class goods. When I get them they are as good as new, but I can sell them for much less than they cost at first, and people who can't afford to pay high prices come to me for their wedding presents."

LOOKING FOR SIMPSON.

Jersey City Journal.

She was a tall, gaunt woman, and from the country, for she carried a large cotton umbrella in one hand, and a well-worn, bulky carpet-bag to the other. She was marching in and out and around the Eric depot at Long Dock in a way that caused Officer Biggs to wonder who or what she was looking for.

"Were you looking for some one?" he asked.

"It's none of your affairs, mister, who I'm looking for. Who be you that you must know other folks' business?"

fore the marriage takes place.

Rome Sentinel: A Rome miss of 7 summers has concluded to marry a big man for her first husband, and a little one for the second, so that she can cut the clothes of the first down and make them over for his successor. Thus the mark them over for his successor. Thus the nare the clothes of the first down and make them over for his successor. Thus the nare them over for his successor. Thus the nare them over for his successor. Thus the nare the clothes of the first down and a second provide the conditions of the first down on a soft and a little one for the second, so that she can cut the clothes of the first down and a soft and a little one for the second soft and the clothes of the first dow

"I'm an officer of the Erie Road, ma'am." "I'm an officer of the Erie Road, ma'am."

"Oh, you be. Well, then. I'm from Parsippany, in Morris County, and I've come down nere just to put my hands onto a man by the name of Simpson. Do you know Simpson? He's slick-looking, and talks the nicest you ever heard. He was a Baptist up there; as like as not he ain't nothing down here. Do you know Simpson?"

"No, ma'am, I don't know any such man."

"That's just what I expected to hear. The next thing will be that he is a married nan, or mebbe that he ain't Simpson at all. But if I get my hands onto that Simpson once, I'll Simpson him."

my hands onto that Simpson at all. But if I get my hands onto that Simpson once, I'll Simpson him."

"What's he been doing?"

"He's been doing lots that's mean for a man to do. He pretended like he wanted to marryine, and kept it up t'll everything was ready, and then at the last minute Simpson wa'n't ready. I'm mad, mister, and if I had him I'd Simpson him."

"Do you think he is here at this depot?"

"That's what I'd like to know, for he's a man that travels. If I lay my hands onto him he'll travel back to Parsippany, or I'll know the reason why."

"Find him. mister? I'm obieeged to find him. Didn't I sell a cow and calf, and the only decent shoat on the place, just to buy a nice tires and button-shoes, so I could look as fine as any woman ever in Tork when she's agoing to be married! Do you think I'm going back home now without him,—me, a widder,—and everybody laughing! No, sir; I'm agoing to find that Simpson." And she marched on through the depot, giving every convenient plank in the floor a sharp punch with her umbrelia as she muttered, "That Simpson!"

CHOOSING FEMALE SERVANTS.

New York World.
Sometimes an indiscreet wife sends her husband to the servants' bureau to select a cham-bermaid, and what a delicious ass he makes of himself, to be sure! Being a man, the first sinfle or smirk catches him. He calls it amiahimself, to be sure! Being a man, the first sinfle or smirk catches him. He calls it amiatility—and he doesn't want any cross, vicious baggage in his place. Why, the girl of 17, in the corner there with the red cheeks, trips him up, so to speak, in we minutes, and when he has chucked her under the chin and made his contract and departed, all the old cooks looks at each other, and the general atmosphere of the place seems to say: "Man, man, thy name is greenness." At other times husband and wife come here together. He thinks the pretty brunette in the corner is just the thing in chambermaids. He is a man who doesn't say much about these things; but then he can tell an honest, intelligent woman when he looks into her tace; so he says, "Now, that girl, my dear, looks to me as if she would-be a safe companion and industrious servant, and a——" "A brazen, impudent good-for-nothing," replies his wife. "I wouldn't give her house-room." It is so n such occasions as these that the man perceives how infinitely superior are the intuitions of the woman. Finally she selects a red-haired, pock-marked female with a squint. "What has beauty got to do with my work!" she saks with much force. If you observe closely, you will perceive that on these occasions the unemployed scrvants understand the situation perfectly. That is to say, one-half of them highten their unattractiveness in order to win the wife; the other half employ all their devices to impress the husband. Your veteran housekeeper looks through the lilusions of the surfact of them highten their unattractiveness in order to win the wife; the other half employ all their devices to impress the husband. Your veteran housekeeper looks through the lilusions of the bureau with a clear eye. The experience of her life has taught her that in the matter of cooks she had only one choice of two evils: The amiable, tractable, and obliging creature, that is a joy forever, cannot cook; and the obdurate, repellent, tyrannical griffin always gets up the best dinner. It is a curious fa

could see to a little business for her. He splied that he could, and she explained:
"My husband went to the Black Hills over

four months ago."

"Yes, I see. That is desertion, and good grounds for a divorce," he replied.

"I don't want no divorce, sir. What I want is for him to send me some money."

"And he wont'!"
"Well, he hasn't sent any yet."
"And what can I do!" asked the lawyer.
"Put a lawsuit on him and scare him into it," no jurisdiction in such a case, and that he could do nothing.

"Why, if I was a lawyer I could put a suit on him in an hour—I know I could!" she protested.

tested.

He shook his head.

"Well, all right," she said, as she rose to ga,
"I thought lawyers had some get-up to em,
and I always held my breath when one passed
the house, but this thing has opened my eyes.
You don't know any more than I do, sh, and I
don't know anything! Good day, sir!"

WOMAN IN CHINA. At a meeting of the Chinese Committee which sat at San Francisco, the Rev. Otis Gibson, who lived ten years in China, was asked: "What is the relation of man and woman in

"They have an idea that the man is the head of the house."
"Is the woman anything more than a slave

"Is the woman anything more than a stare to the man?"
"I guess it is about the same in China as it is here. I once had a Chinaman speak to me on that subject. He was an intelligent man and officer of the Government, who has sent three or four of his sons to America to be educated. He said: 'Many Chinaman laugh at you and the English people because women rule in your country; but women rule in China, too. Women rule the world. The Chinese woman rule the same as in your country, only we have the name of ruling them; but we don't.'"

JUST WAIT.

Gold Hill (No.) Nows.

Blinkenberry got a letter from his brother in the East, and handed it to his wife to read, as Blinkenberry got a letter from his brother in the East, and handed it to his wife to read, as the campaign has inflamed his eyes paintuily. Among other things, the good lady read: "You would not know Dad now, Bratus; the old boy's hair is as white as snow, and he is so deaf that conversation with him is quite impossible. He gives all his time to reading and playing checkers. He was 75 day before yesterday, and you will be glad to hear that he has stopped drinking." "There, Brutus; there's an example for you. Your father has given up the vice of the wine cup; there's an example!" "Yes, Mariar," said Blinkenberry, with a fillal tear in his worn eye; "yes, Mariar, so it is; just wait till I'm 75, and I'll double discount the old man." Ten minutes after, when Blinkenberry chalked his cue at the Fashionable saloon, his friends observed five streaks of red upon his graceless cheek."

MATERNAL ANXIETY.

Sun Antonio (Tex.) Express.

Coming down this morning we noticed in front of a negro shanty a milk cart to which was attached a mule, and an ebony urchin of shout six summers was holding an old wash-pan up for the milkman to pour the rich, creamy milk into. Just as we passed a female voice shrieked from the inside of the shanty:

"You, Jawdge Washington, don't you go neah dat mule's hind leg, if you don't want your ole mammy to ketch de rumatis comin' out dar dis cold mornin' to hunt fosh de remsins."

FEMININE NOTES A writer in the Phrenological Journal advises young men who are about choosing a wife "to be governed by her chin." A great many of them will find themselves governed by her chinmusic after marriage.—Boston Bulletin.

Two ladies are discussing a third, who is, of course, absent. "She is really charming," says one; "and, above all, she has such an air of inelligenee." "Yes," answers the other, "but there are no words to that air."-New York

Andrew Bazar: We have heard it remarked that men make fools of themselves when they marry. This appears to us to be erroneous. The job of making a fool of the man is bossed by the woman, and san generally completes it be-fore the marriage takes place.

Burlington Handene: In all ages painters whose genius has transferred to the duli canvas pictures of soulful life and giory, and who have made the dumb, cold marble eloquent with beauty and thought, have died of despair in vain attempts to catch the expression of a man's face when he turns in speechless wrath to look the answer that his tongue cannot frame to his wife's "I told you so."

She stood in the door and watched the de-parting form of her own beloved spouse, and signed at the thought that she wouldn't see him before dinner time, and then she went sadly into her boudoir and kissed the photogram of her first husband, whispering in soft accents, "Oh! how changed is the world to me. He promised to give me a new silk, and he's order-ed home only callco. Why did I marry again?" ed home only calico. Why did I marry again?"

One of the Boston women's clubs has been discussing Cleopatra, and there seems to be a good deal of feeling agrainst her there. No special reason is given for it, but it probably arises from the fact that there is no record of her wearing a green veil and goloshes when traveling, nor that it was her custom to read "Lock on the Mind" and est ham sandwiches out of a brown paper in the cart, and the natural presumption is that she was a frivolous person and probably visited in New York.—Norwich Bulletin.

HER NAME.

I know a little lady—this I told you long ago,
And I told you then I loved her very dearly;
But I told you not her name—come I now to tell
the same,
And to tell it (if I can) to you sincerely.

New I told you she was fair, was this little lady rate.

And I told you she was all that could be wished for;
for;
That in beauty and in grace hers it was a model face.

And a model's just what all of us should look for.

Not in the outward show-Vanity is such we know—
Net in the outward air or demonstration;
Bat in the inward glow, where the inward currents
flow,
There, and only there, we find her—Meditation.

There, and only there, she's seen in the presents of her queen,
Baking sweetly in the sunlight of her giery.
Ewr gentle, ever fair, ever beautiful to wear,
And never, never can she e'er grow hoary. She is known to every one whose life is well be-She is known to every one who does not falter
On the weary road of Life, battles nobly with its
strife:
O then proudly will she lead him to the altar.

Whin, enthroned in queenly state, she will walk upon her mate, And on his brow will trace Life's living treasurs, A tiple, triple crown, and one of fair renown, With gifts to overflowing, will she measure.

The living light of Truth, with the living light of Youth.
The living light of Nature and of Beauty—All these will she bestow, balm for every kind of woo:
Who will say, then, Life has not a sacred duty? Who will say, then, Life is not a delightful, happy Yes, a garden full of honeyed sweets and pleasures, where rank weeds never grow—yet we fain would have it so—
Bit where blossom ever bright immortal treasures?

Ohappy, happy he, and from every danger free, Who woos the little lady's air and graces; He may not win them all—that could not be at all— But enough to show how beautiful her traces,

Which fairly in the heart such a sweetness do impart,
And fill it full of mirth and full of gladness;
And forever will it ring, and forever will it sing.
And forever and forever free from sadness.

JOSEPH D. TURRET.

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